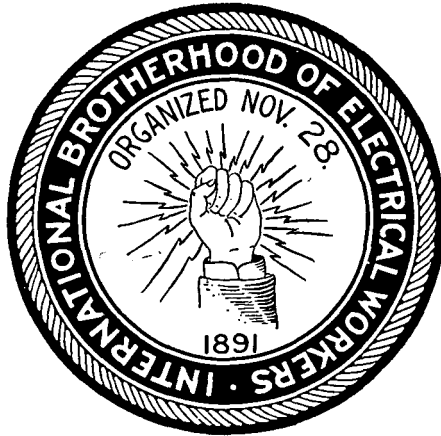


# THE ELECTRICAL



# WORKER

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL

of the

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

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OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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Edited by PETER W. COLLINS, Grand Secretary

General Offices: Pierik Building

Springfield, Ill.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 6, 1906, at the Post Office  
at Springfield, Ill., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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Entered at the Post Office at Springfield, Ill., According to Act of Congress as Second-Class Matter.

Vol. VIII, No. 8

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., AUGUST, 1908.

Single Copies, 10 Cents  
\$1 per year in advance

## ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

### A Menace to American Industries.

#### PART I.

The year 1888 will ever be memorable in the history of Asiatic exclusion because it witnessed the passage of an effective Chinese exclusion act and also the assembly of an immense mass meeting of San Francisco citizens at which denunciations were made of the influx and employment of great numbers of Chinese.

Before entering into a discussion of the incursions of the Japanese into American industrial life it may be well to quote from the various reports relative to their numbers in the United States, by ten-year periods:

Year.	U. S. Main- land.	Ha- waii.	Cali- fornia.	San Fran- cisco.
1880 .....	148	*116	86	45
1890 .....	2,039	12,360	1,117	590
1900 .....	24,889	61,111	10,157	1,781
1908 .....	131,000	60,000	60,000**	13,385
Increase in 28 yrs..	130,552	59,994	59,914	13,340

\*Number of foreign born Japanese in Hawaii 1884.

\*\*From Japanese authority, quoted in the "Ashahi."

The figures for the United States are for the mainland, including, of course, those for California. Those for 1908 are estimated and it is believed conservatively—based upon known arrivals and departures. The figures for Hawaii show a slight decrease caused by the great emigration to the mainland, therefore the total increase of Japanese is for the United States proper.

The arrivals since the taking of the census are 109,406, not including the surreptitious arrivals via the Mexican and Canadian borders which, by the best authorities, exceed 20,000. According to a Japanese statement, published, December, 1907, the departures of Japanese during four years, 1903-1906, were 6,301; this number being possibly too small we estimate the departures at 2,000 yearly which for eight years, 1901-1908, would total 16,000, leaving a net increase for that period of 105,000, which, added to the 86,000 of the census report, gives approximately 191,000 Japanese in the United States on June 30, 1908. If we take into consideration 20,000 surreptitious entries, and the presence of 15,000 Japanese women—prolific as the negro, but with a lower death rate—the fear of an industrial conquest of the Pacific Coast States is not a phantom invoked by diseased imaginations.

In addition to this great number of Japanese we must add the number of Chinese, and as evidence is at hand to show that the number of Chinese is not decreasing the census of 1900 is accepted as authority upon which to base our computations.

#### CHINESE IN UNITED STATES AND HAWAII IN 1900.

United States (Mainland), 89,863; Hawaii, 25,767; California, 45,753; San Francisco, 13,954.

Of the Chinese on the mainland, 67,729 were in the Western division.

It is believed, and the belief is justified by reports from various sources, that the number of Chinese in the United States exceed 200,000, which, added to 191,000 Japanese, 12,000 Koreans and 3,000 Hindus, gives us an Asiatic population of over 400,000, and we may add to that number the 30,000 Asiatics who are

in British Columbia because to all intent and purpose they form part of the invading army for the industrial conquest of the Pacific Coast States.

It is assumed by many that the Jap-

anese only menace the laborer and that if Japanese laborers are stopped from coming the question will be settled. That view is incorrect, as a glance at the following table will show:

CLASSIFICATION OF JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS.

	Professional.....	Skilled.....	Farmers.....	Farm Laborers.....	Laborers (Coolies).	Merchants.....	Servants.....	*Miscellaneous.....	**No Occupation.....
1901-1907.									
1901 .....	167	603	897	1,153	830	652	181	181	585
1902 .....	222	1,047	5,212	451	1,558	1,205	173	199	4,388
1903 .....	274	922	5,010	5,816	572	1,442	132	591	5,282
1904 .....	373	641	121	6,775	1,474	1,184	317	253	3,244
1905 .....	280	358	380	5,883	743	777	207	181	2,219
1906 .....	256	329	522	8,435	835	632	195	593	2,446
1907 .....	610	546	817	20,636	1,334	772	166	2,016	3,855
Totals .....	2,182	4,446	12,959	49,149	7,346	6,664	1,371	4,014	22,019

\*Consists of bankers, agents, hotel keepers and manufacturers.

\*\*Includes women and children under 14 years and presumably students, because no where in the reports are students mentioned.

†It is peculiar that so few servants arrive when the number of Japanese in San Francisco engaged in that occupation cannot be less than 7,000.

Personal investigation has discovered the Japanese engaged in no less than 64 different occupations not including the building trades; of the latter they are to be found in all its branches, though the perfect organization of the mechanics has hitherto prevented any harm to their trades. It is, however, true that they do the greater part of their own work, particularly in the country districts.

The greatest danger to our industrial system will come through the importation of cheaply-made Oriental goods. The sample room in the U. S. Appraiser's building at San Francisco is a museum of probabilities and indicates a greater danger than even the presence of the Jap himself. School books invoiced at 15 cents when in the United States it costs 45 cents to duplicate the same; fine soaps and toilet articles, illuminated menu cards all ready for printing the menu; leather goods, brushes, clocks and almost everything we use, even to American flags for decorative purposes.

All classes of Californians are fast realizing the gravity of the situation, especially in the agricultural and horticultural

pursuits in which the Japanese have made themselves so obnoxious that in some parts of the State there are concerted efforts to get rid of them. In 1900 there were 11,737 Chinese and 3,776 Japanese engaged in farming, etc., but while the Chinese in this pursuit have been decreasing the Japanese have rapidly increased, a reference to the table preceding, showing the arrival of 49,149 farm laborers since June 30, 1900, there being no less than 20,636 for the year 1907 alone.

Complete and reliable data concerning Japanese competition may be found in Bulletin 66, U. S. Bureau of Labor; the biennial reports of the California Bureau of Labor Statistics and various pamphlets published by the Asiatic Exclusion League of San Francisco and obtainable at its headquarters, rooms 812-815 Metropolitan Bank Building. Digests of the Third Report on Hawaii and the Twelfth Biennial Report of the California Bureau of Labor Statistics will be submitted, which, with the data accompanying, will constitute a fairly correct representation of the Oriental menace to American industries.

## PART II.

In the United States (1900) 93.8 per cent of Chinese and Japanese over 10 years of age were gainfully employed. Applying these percentages to California we had during the census year 41,843 Chinese and 9,416 Japanese employed, while in 1908 there are, approximately, 35,000 Chinese and 55,800 Japanese, or more than 90,000 Mongolians, gainfully employed, while from forty to fifty thousand white men have been tramping the roads of the state or lounging on the streets of our largest cities waiting for the work that does not come. The number of Mongolians engaged in domestic occupations (California, 1900) were: Chinese, 25,817; Japanese, 3,813; 1908, Chinese, 25,000; Japanese, 20,000. In view of these figures the assertion that 5000 young women domestics in San Francisco have been displaced by Japanese is far from being an exaggeration. Nor are the female domestics the only persons who are suffering; every one of the domestic occupations have been invaded, some of them almost absolutely to the exclusion of whites. Porters and lunch cooks in saloons, servants and waiters, barbers, bath and hair dressing establishments, and more particularly the laundry workers, the latter having lost 50 per cent of the laundry work since the re-establishment of Japanese steam laundries. Previous to the "great fire" there were about 100 Chinese laundries in San Francisco but their competition was not seriously felt by the white establishments which did all the work possible with the available number of laundry workers then in the city. With the advent of the Japanese conditions began to change; in the opening months of 1906 they were conducting eleven laundries, two of them being well equipped steam laundries of large capacity. The present number of Japanese laundry workers, including apprentices—of whom there are a very large number, and those who run the laundries in hotels and apartment houses are about 1,000. The apprentice system of the Japanese reveals a wonderful organization. Each laundry has apprentices, in number according to size of plant, who work for bed and board until they are capable workmen; they are then furnished with means to establish a hand laundry in some country town or as in the city of Stockton with a large steam plant. The methods used by Japanese to obtain work illustrates the cunning assiduity with which they supplant the white worker. While the Chinaman is content to wait for his work to be brought to him or until he is asked to call at a house, the Japanese make personal visits to or leave their cards at the doors—at first in the night but now openly—fixing their prices

sufficiently below that of the white laundries to constitute a standing temptation to the housewife to abandon her principles for the sake of saving a few cents. Recent investigations discovered fourteen Japanese laundries in operation in San Francisco, employing about 250 workers, beside apprentices. The hours of labor were given as ten, but unless they work two shifts it is certain that they must put in four or five hours overtime each day. The wages paid is also a revelation; washers, markers, and bookers are paid from \$30 to \$35; ironers from \$20 to \$40, and the drivers from \$35 to \$40. These amounts are monthly and include board. The hours of labor for white workers are nine hours, the wages being as high as \$3.50 per day for first class markers, bookers, distributors and washers. It is evident that the Japanese are able to place their prices at a much lower figure than the whites, and still make money. The conditions existing in the laundry business are worse than in 1906, and so destructive has become the competition that laundry workers wagon drivers and employers have joined hands in a campaign to recover the work which of right belongs to them.

There are fifteen to twenty Japanese employment offices, doing about 20 per cent of all the employment business, while numerous restaurants barber shops, bath houses, shooting galleries, etc., are competing and making serious inroads into like business conducted by whites.

## YOUNG WOMEN LOSE EMPLOYMENT.

Returning to the loss of employment by white girls it is learned from agencies making a specialty of furnishing female help that the situation is nothing short of terrible, that hundreds of girls are out of employment who would be glad of any position by which their needs could be provided for. One lady manager said: "Any woman who will pay decent wages and treat her help like human beings can get all the girls she can possibly want;" but people have become so accustomed to Orientals that they forget an American girl cannot live like an Asiatic. They give the Japanese regular hours and nothing is allowed to interfere with their regular routine, but with the "hired girl" the entire system is changed; the family will eat at any time and remain at table as long as they choose and the girl must make no engagements that will conflict with such a delightful system. Many people hire Japanese for an hour or two from some one or other of the housecleaning companies scattered throughout the residence districts, and it is surprising how many girls and char-women are thus crowded out of employment. A glance at the San Francisco telephone directory will

show the extent of the house cleaning business.

Turning to another phase of the industrial question it is found that in 1900 there were 1,327 retail merchants (Orientals) scattered throughout the state, mostly Chinese and now (1908) with the enormous increase of Japanese and their establishment of all kinds of business houses the number has quadrupled. In 1905 the Chinese stores received a partial investigation by the California Bureau of Labor Statistics with the following result: Number of stores visited, 115; number of employees, 918; and only two of these stores, with thirteen hands, manufactured goods for the Chinese themselves, while all the others were making goods to be used by whites. Of the conditions under which this work was done, Mr. Stafford, State Labor Commissioner (now chairman of the Board of San Francisco State Harbor Commissioners), said:

"You may find basements where as many as forty Orientals at sewing machines on the better class of ladies' dress goods, silk waists, etc. The machines are as close as space will permit, the walls are curtained off, and behind the curtains are tiers of bunks. In one corner—and I have a particular sweatshop in mind—is a large cookstove and all the kitchen paraphernalia. The workers eat, sleep and toil in this basement from 14 to 16 hours a day, making what they call good wages, \$10 to \$15 per month and board. They are fed for about \$3 per month. Can we expect the white garment worker to compete with these people and retain any spark of her womanhood?"

It is true that the prevailing conditions are not now as bad as then; this is owing to the fire, and the subsequent "Bubonic plague scare," but immediately the vigilance of the health board is relaxed, filth and vileness will again be in the ascendant.

The occupations previously enumerated are not the only ones that have been invaded, though owing to the number of young women thrown out of employment their invasion would appear to foreshadow the most serious consequences.

#### BUSINESS MEN SUFFER.

The small business men are now beginning to feel the pinch and it is possible that, in the future, the skilled trades may be attacked. It is to the credit of the mechanics in all branches that being the first to realize the danger they have consistently manned the breach and are endeavoring by financial and moral support to create a sentiment which will ultimately compel the passage of a rigid exclusion law.

#### PART III.

The following story of the industrial conquest of the territory of Hawaii is a partial digest of Bulletin 66 published by the Bureau of Commerce and Labor:

The act of Congress providing for the government of the territory of Hawaii requires the U. S. Commissioner of Labor to report upon the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary condition of that territory. In accordance with that provision three reports have been submitted to Congress and published in the U. S. Bulletin of Labor Nos. 47, 54, 66, the last under date of September, 1906.

Were it possible to place these reports in the hands of every American citizen it is a reasonable conjecture that 90 per cent of them would become earnest advocates of Asiatic Exclusion and the probability of the passage of an act for that purpose be advanced several years.

The tables and other data contained in the first and second reports are reproduced in the third and last of the series—that of September, 1906, and from which this digest has been made. We have carefully refrained from interjecting any comment, and when not quoting from one or other of the voluminous tables, have confined ourselves to the language of the reports.

#### COMPETITION OF HAWAIIAN AND PACIFIC COAST INDUSTRIES FOR ASIATIC LABOR.

The complete Orientalization of the Hawaiian Islands and the resulting character of the working population has created an acute labor problem in Hawaii that presents three phases, according as it is considered from different view points.

For the employer the problem is one of securing a sufficient and a stable labor force; for the wage earners and small merchants the problem is one of survival in the face of an increasing, irresistible, and disastrous competition with Asiatics and their lower standard of living; and from the viewpoint of the citizens of the territory of Hawaii—and of the people of the United States—the problem is one of securing a working population with the civic capacity necessary to the uplifting of a self-governing commonwealth.

Since annexation, the Japanese have not been attached to the plantations of Hawaii by legal bonds and have become, in consequence, a body of industrial excursionists peculiarly responsive to any economic stimulus, and the planters of Hawaii are compelled to compete for laborers with the orchardists and farmers of California and with the railway builders and other large contractors of the northwest. Figures previously quoted

relative to the arrival and departure of Japanese in Hawaii during a period of five and one-half years show how transient and unstable they have been since the annexation of the islands.

From January 1, 1902, to December 31, 1905, 20,641 Japanese left Hawaii for the mainland; in one year alone, that ending June 30, 1905, no less than 11,132 left Hawaii, chiefly for California. The Japanese have learned that they can earn more money in California, while their social life is much freer. To a large extent this movement was, and is yet, promoted by immigration agents having business connections in San Francisco and Seattle, who work in the interests of railway contractors and other large contractors of the coast. Japanese in Hawaii report that they and their friends are constantly receiving letters from Japanese in California, telling them of the high wages and favorable conditions of the country.

Another aspect of the Japanese question as it affects the planters arises out of the preponderance among their laborers of a single nationality which, to a certain extent, takes out of the hands of overseers the control of administration. The Japanese have learned their power and use it unmercifully. Evidence, both direct and indirect, presented itself in 1905 showing that plantation owners fear the power of their Japanese laborers, and endeavor to placate them by concessions not dictated primarily by regard for efficient service.

#### INVASION OF SKILLED TRADES BY JAPANESE.

Bad as it is for the planters, the Orientalizing of the islands is reacting still more disastrously on the white wage-earners, merchants and even farmers than on the planters.

Scarcely 50 per cent of the Asiatics are employed on the plantations, the remaining thousands being in active competition with the whites in almost every form of industry for which the islands offer facilities. In 1900 there were 48,744 Asiatics engaged in agricultural pursuits, 90 per cent of whom were on the plantations, 153 in the professions, 7,248 in personal and domestic service, 3,246 in trade and transportation and 4,172 in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.

In some lines of work the Asiatic competition is of early date, but not only is an increasing control of these trades evident, but new trades are being invaded. The clothing trades are almost entirely in the hands of the Asiatics, and while there are a few white tailoring establishments remaining in Honolulu and Hilo, all of them, with the exception of one firm, are employing Asiatic workmen. There are practically no white wage earners engaged in making men's garments or

boots and shoes, although a few earn a precarious living in repairing and cobbling. Most of the bakeries, confectioneries, hotels and restaurants employ Chinese help, or, as a second choice, Japanese. All domestic servants are Asiatics.

Plumbing and tinning is usually carried on in conjunction as a single trade and the Japanese have for some time also been invading this field. They are strong competitors in the plumbing trade, and in some places have practically monopolized the work of making tinware for the plantation stores and for sale among the working people. The latter has been hitherto a profitable field of industry for the whites, but they are being driven from it very rapidly.

The building trades have also been invaded aggressively by the Japanese. White mechanics are steadily giving up and forming a procession back to the coast. Building is still going on to a considerable extent, but the fact remains that Japanese are successfully competing for the work. A white contractor, who used white and Hawaiian labor only, said that he had not had a contract of any importance for nearly a year and a half because he had been ruinously underbid either by Japanese contractors or white contractors using Asiatic labor exclusively. He called attention to a large building being constructed, upon which about 35 workmen were employed. Although there were plenty of white and Hawaiian laborers idle, not a single workman was found on the building except Asiatics. Every detail of the building—carpentering, plastering, plumbing, painting—was done by Asiatic labor.

The continual falling off in employment of white mechanics may be illustrated by showing the number of mechanics employed by seven firms in 1900, 1902, 1905, viz., 159, 58 and 43 respectively.

About the only city occupations not yet subject to Japanese competition are the English printing trades and some forms of machinery and metal working. Furniture making, carriage and wheelwright work, mill work and joinery, blacksmithing, horseshoeing and boilerwork are all subject to acute Japanese competition. The hack business, both in Honolulu and throughout the islands, is controlled by the Japanese.

Pages 386-8 of Bulletin 66, contains some dozen or more views of representative American mechanics as to the complete Orientalization of the mechanical trades, concluding with the statement that the efficiency and skill of the Japanese in Hawaii is probably increasing and that they are becoming better prepared to compete with white men for all grades of work. They are ambitious to learn. Fathers take their sons to builders and employing mechanics soliciting instruc-

tion for them and offering to let them work for nothing in return for what they can learn. Many large employers are decidedly opposed to having a Japanese on their force for the very reason that they realize that they are training up future competitors in their business. "I won't teach them to cut my throat," was a typical expression from a large employer, when asked why he had no Oriental on his pay roll. A plumber said: "When I was doing a job on the Sanitary Laundry a Jap offered me \$50 to teach him to wipe a joint." Another mechanic said: "This country is really a sort of a kindergarten for Japanese mechanics." This remark was a very apt one, and exactly describes the opportunity which plantation life, with its large employment of semi-skilled workers and mechanics' helpers, afford for the Asiatic workmen.

The Japanese are about to seize every opportunity to advance themselves in the knowledge of skilled trades and mechanical industries. Wherever a Japanese is given a position as assistant to a skilled worker or in a mechanical position he becomes a marvel of industry, disregarding hours, working early and late, and displaying a far-sighted willingness to be imposed upon and do the work which properly belongs to the workman he is assisting.

#### PART IV.

White merchants in the territory of Hawaii are complaining of the effect of Oriental competition, as are the mechanics and laborers. In the end the competition will be more disastrous to the merchant than to the mechanics. The mechanic can gather up his tools—his working capital—and migrate, suffering it is true for the time lost and from the fact of having practically to start anew, but embittered by the feeling that in an American territory there was no room for him, an American citizen, on account of the economic dominance of aliens. But the merchant cannot so easily withdraw from trade without such a sacrifice of his stock as may represent ruin to his small fortune. Many merchants are now feeling the effects of Asiatic competition and are doggedly carrying on a struggle which they believe to be hopeless.

The territory licenses several kinds of business and the license statistics afford some idea of Asiatic activity in mercantile pursuits, but the figures do not represent near the amount of competition encountered. In some cases, such as hotels, lodging houses, restaurants and laundries there is no competition, the Asiatics are the whole thing.

The number of license holders for three years, 1898, 1899 and 1904, was as follows:

1898, Chinese, 1468; Japanese, 452; all others, 1491. For 1899, Chinese, 1789; Japanese, 600, all others 1722; and for 1904, Chinese, 1288; Japanese, 1241; all others, 1629. These figures show a remarkable growth of Japanese license holders quite out of proportion to the number of residents of that nationality. Oriental competition in the mercantile lines is undoubtedly growing keener and more pressing and the white merchants are growing more concerned as to the ultimate outcome. Significant of the growing aggressiveness of Japanese competition is the fact that at the time of the investigation preparatory to the "Third Report of Hawaii," a Japanese druggist was preparing to open several stores in the white sections of Honolulu with the avowed purpose of securing white patronage.

Even assuming that the white residents of Hawaii continue to trade with merchants of their own race, the situation is not relieved if the white population remains stationary, or decreases, while the Oriental population is on the increase. The Honolulu Merchants' Association, in a correspondence with the Planters' Association, thus expressed their views upon the immigration and competition of Asiatics:

"This country has been inundated with an influx of Asiatic population that threatens to undermine its political security, so far as the ascendancy of the white race is concerned. For the purpose of obtaining cheap labor there have been introduced here twice as many Asiatic laborers as have been necessary for working the plantations, and this has resulted disastrously to all but immediate sugar interests. The surplus labor, which numbers in the neighborhood of 50,000, is engaged in professional, mechanical and mercantile pursuits that in a territory of the United States, or in any other country, legitimately belongs to its citizens."

The predominance of Asiatics in the population of Hawaii has thus come to be regarded not only as a peril to immediate trade interests, through the competition already existing, but as creating a grave menace to business security for the future.

It is not easy to give an adequate idea of the resentment and the bitterness felt by the white mechanic and the white merchant who see themselves being steadily forced to the wall, and even driven out of the territory by Asiatic competition. They feel that they are being defeated in the struggle not because of superior mechanical skill or superior business instinct on the part of their successful competitors, but because of a lower standard of living in the face of which they are helpless. They feel, furthermore, that the white citizen who goes



into new American territory to cast his lot with a new community and join in its upbuilding on American lines is entitled, if not to favored treatment, at least to protection against the kind of competition that the Asiatic alien represents.

#### ASIATICS IN FARMING, PROPERTY INTERESTS AND AMOUNT OF TAXES PAID.

The invasion of the mechanical trades and mercantile pursuits, and the consequent displacement of whites finds its counterpart in the domain of small farming. Chinese and Japanese are steadily acquiring small patches of land and are succeeding in their farming undertakings. On the Island of Maui an effort was made to establish a white community of small farms on the uplands. This community was visited and it was found that where whites had failed their places had been taken by Asiatics. One unusually intelligent Japanese, an educated professional man expressed himself that the effort must fail on the part of the whites because the returns were too small to support white families in the standard of comfort that they demanded, but that the Asiatics, with their cheaper standard of living, could maintain themselves on the holdings abandoned by the whites, and that in the end the main experiment would inevitably develop a farming community almost exclusively Oriental.

At one time coffee raising was a profitable industry, but it practically failed owing to the low price of coffee, and what were once flourishing coffee farms have been abandoned and given over to the weeds. A few successful farms remain, but, with one exception, they are Japanese successes. Some of the large coffee plantations are cultivated and the crop harvested by Japanese contractors in the same manner that many of the sugar plantations are conducted. One planter has an arrangement by which Japanese laborers plant, cultivate and pick coffee upon his land, delivering it to him at a fixed price—88 cents per hundred weight of berry.

The banana industry has fallen into the hands of the Japanese and the cultivation of pineapple is also becoming theirs, though the pine-apple canneries are owned, as yet, by the whites. The most recent developments indicate that Asiatics are going into agriculture on a large scale. Since the report of 1902 was written, a Japanese cultivation company of some fifty-five members took a five-year contract to raise all the cane upon one of the smaller plantations. They thus gain control of all field operations, including administration, subject only to the general supervision of the plantation manager. In a Japanese paper published in Honolulu, under date of January 8, 1906, it was reported that a company

had been organized in Tokio for the purpose of leasing lands belonging to one of the larger plantations and cultivating cane to be sold to the mill. The company had a capital of \$250,000 and secured a 20 years' lease on 1600 acres of land. The company furnishes their own labor, builds their own houses, furnishes their own implements of agriculture, food, etc. Thus in mercantile lines, in the field of labor, and in small farming, the experience is the same. It is a struggle for survival, with the white element slowly and steadily losing ground.

#### PART V.

The Digest of the Report on Labor Conditions in Hawaii (parts III and IV of this series) proves beyond the possibility of a doubt that the contention of the Asiatic Exclusion League relative to the danger that is menacing California and the Pacific coast is well founded and based upon principles of the broadest patriotism and not from a narrow and selfish point of view.

The last three or four biennial reports of the California Bureau of Labor Statistics have contained much information relative to the Japanese and their competition in California, and each of the State Labor Commissioners, during the past ten or twelve years, has devoted considerable of their time to Asiatic investigation.

In several parts of the state conditions obtain which closely parallel those existing in Hawaii. The number of Japanese in California at the present time exceeds the number in Hawaii by several thousands and though, as yet, they have not invaded the mercantile and mechanical pursuits to such a great extent as in the islands, the thin edge of the wedge has entered, and is being driven home. The following, taken from the twelfth biennial report of the California Bureau of Labor Statistics, are facts, not conjecture, and show conclusively the necessity of speedy and drastic legislation:

#### JAPANESE IN AND AROUND WATSONVILLE.

"A visit to Watsonville, September 20, 1906, showed about 700 Japanese as permanent residents of the Pajaro Valley. They are engaged principally in fruit picking and in harvesting beets and potatoes, probably 500 of them cultivating and picking strawberries which are produced in this valley during almost the entire year.

#### MERCHANTS GETTING TIRED OF JAPANESE.

"Men of standing in the community who employ Japanese and have no race prejudice apparently, and who are distinctly opposed to labor unions, largely on account of the opposition of the latter

to Orientals, declare the Japanese dishonest and inferior in this regard to the Chinese. When the Japanese arrived in the Pajaro Valley they were welcomed by the merchants; today the merchants bitterly complain that the Japs have become their very close competitors. They run restaurants, barber shops, and ready-made clothing stores in the city of Watsonville and operate busses and delivery wagons in the adjacent territory."

#### ABSOLUTELY DISHONEST.

One bank in Watsonville positively refuses to open any account with the Japanese, because of their absolute dishonesty, the same bank welcoming business from the Chinese. The local postmaster places the Jap in a class by himself, and will not cash his money orders without other evidence than the possession of the order, and there is a large postoffice money order business with the Japanese on account of the fact that certain banks decline to do business with them. It is charged that when they have their employer in extremities they will strike without any provocation, simply to get an increase of pay, regardless of all agreement. Their work in the berry and beet fields is all contract work or shares, so that their wages in this particular neighborhood are difficult to place; but they seem to fill a gap in the Pajaro Valley that decidedly exists, and yet their service is considered unsatisfactory, even by those who advocate their presence as being the best labor obtainable under existing conditions.

#### JAPANESE IN VACA VALLEY.

The Japanese came to Vaca Valley, Solano county, about eighteen years ago, and commenced working for very small wages. Their number increased until they not only displaced about all the white labor, but almost entirely run out the Chinese. They then began to rent orchards, paying cash in advance, thereby undermining the Chinese, who generally paid with a share of the crop. The Jap outbid the Chinaman until he ceased to be a factor. This condition developed until the Japanese control, by lease and ownership, half of the fruit farms of the valley at this time.

#### ORCHARDS DETERIORATING.

Latterly their handling of leased ranches has been less satisfactory. They cultivate indifferently, or for immediate results, to the serious detriment of the property. Prior to the advent of the Japanese the Vaca Valley was renowned for its orchards, which attracted wide attention, especially on account of the superior methods of pruning and cultivating. Today there can be no boasting in this respect. Large shipping firms give the Japanese credit and backing, and aid them in obtaining leases, etc., on account

of their ability to obtain labor in the fruit season. The white rancher can scarcely obtain such aid, on account of his lack of assurance of sufficient help. In other words, the Japanese have the best organization.

#### VACAVILLE A JAPANESE TOWN.

It is generally conceded that 90 per cent of all the people met, walking or driving on all the country roads around Vacaville, are Japanese. One of the prominent fruit growers and shippers in the valley estimates the fruit orchards of Vaca Valley and adjoining foothills at 15,000 acres, more than half of which are in the hands of Japanese lessees, or owners, principally leased. He declares the Jap an expert at drawing all the vitality out of the land and the trees. Land values have shrunk one-third in the past fifteen years.

#### JAPANESE STORES.

The Japanese stores, of which there are six in Vacaville, are doing more than 50 per cent of the general merchandise business of the town and 90 per cent of the farm supply business. A prominent Japanese merchant estimates the Japanese population employed in the valley in 1905 at 3000; of these 1200 stayed all winter; that in July, 1906, there were 2000, about 500 of whom went to Fresno to pick grapes; that 900 may be considered permanent residents around Vacaville, with about 1400 more in the interior valley; that about 150 are engaged in mercantile pursuits, 15 of whom have families; that five own fruit farms containing some 200 acres, and that some 60 lease ranches, himself leasing three.

#### WHITE LABOR IGNORED.

It seems to be the case in this section that the farmers ceased to provide even the crude accommodations of the past for the floating white laborer when the Jap became available. He, the Jap, has followed up his advantage until the farmers are at his mercy.

#### THE JAPANESE IN FRESNO COUNTY.

In Fresno County there are employed about 5000 Japanese in the fruit and vineyard industry, about 2000 of whom are permanent residents, the other 3000, after harvesting the crops, scatter throughout the state and engage in various occupations.

The permanent local Japanese population of the city of Fresno is about 300, exclusive of the farm labor going and coming to the various Oriental hotels and boarding houses. About 50 are in business in Fresno in general merchandise, hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, billiard halls, barber shops, shoe stores, jewelry and clothing stores. There are about 30 Japanese families with an aggregate of about 20 children. About 25

Japanese own farms, principally vineyards, none less than 20 acres, one of 320 and two of 160 acres each; they all average 60 acres each. All these are around Fresno. About 25 Japanese lease vineyards and fruit farms, principally vineyards, with an average of 60 acres each. Since the end of January they have acquired three large tracts for colonizing purposes of 600, 400, and 200 acres respectively, and where it will end no one can foretell. This is a new departure and has grown up entirely in the last three or four years. These figures are from Japanese sources and are conservative. They are borne out, also, by Americans who are familiar with the situation.

In Fresno, as at other points, it is generally conceded that the Jap is merciless when he has his employer at a disadvantage; that he will work cheaply until all competition is eliminated and then strike for higher wages, totally disregarding any agreement or contract.

There is no place in the state where the problem is so grave, from the fact that the huge raisin territory (and Fresno is the greatest producer of raisins on the planet) depends almost entirely on the Orientals. Last year over 4000 cars of raisins were shipped from Fresno. The more intelligent citizens realize the gravity of the situation, both from the economic and racial sides. Similar conditions in a lesser degree exist in the different berry and sugar beet sections of the state. The general persistency with which the Japanese are breaking into many industries, their frugality, their ambition, and their lack of business morality render them more formidable than the Chinese.

## PART VI.

### *Conclusion.*

The data contained in the previous articles, together with that on file in the offices of the Asiatic Exclusion League, indicates that conditions in the farming districts of California are fast approaching those prevailing in Hawaii and the influence to be exerted by the Japanese in the near future may become so great as to enable them to exercise many of the functions of property owners without possessing the right of citizenship and ultimately determine sociological conditions in a country over which they have no direct control.

That the Exclusion League is not waging a baseless campaign is proven by utterances of the Japanese themselves.

A Mr. Yawakami asserted in 1906 that his countrymen owned and leased in California 989 farms with an aggregate of 61,859 acres. Today the acreage occupied by them exceeds 100,000.

Mr. Kishamii, a banker of Tokio, Japan, informed us a year or so ago that he was negotiating for the acquisition of 120,000 acres of land in the Rio Grande Valley and further stated that the Mikado is personally interested in 1,000,000 acres of land in the states of Texas, Louisiana, Colorado, California and Nebraska, and is financially interested in every other Japanese colony in America.

In 1906 another Japanese gentleman, Mr. Kosaki, advised us that he contemplated establishing a large colony of Japanese in the state of Washington, and press dispatches of that date indicated that a large colony had been established in Florida. Recent advices (May, 1908) confirm the above in every particular.

As straws show which way the winds blow, so does the determination of the Japanese to colonize California evince itself in the efforts to acquire all the most fertile valley lands in the state, and yet we are told that the Mikado wishes to keep his people at home for the development of trade and industry in Manchuria and Korea.

The conditions as illustrated in the report on Vacaville, Fresno and Watsonville are duplicated in other countries, notably Santa Clara, Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Joaquin and Monterey.

In the Sacramento Valley the Japanese have cornered the potato industry. In Santa Clara they control the entire berry crop and look forward to the time when the apple crop of the Pajaro Valley will also be in their hands.

Information comes from Los Angeles that they contemplate the establishment of colonies in that county, which will give employment to 15,000 persons and in furtherance of their project, have built a five-story business block in Los Angeles, from which the enterprise will be conducted.

Such are the conditions in California and Hawaii and no matter how unwelcome or unpleasant the publication of these truths may be, they are stamped with the official approbation of the United States Commissioner of Labor and the chief of the California Bureau of Labor Statistics.

During the term of office of State Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald, of California, certain parties in the Hawaiian Islands made a proposition to Mr. Hansen, an employment agent, to ship 30,000 Japanese from Hawaii to San Francisco. Mr. Hansen promptly notified the Labor Commissioner and the project was killed for the time. The fact remains, however, that about that time the country districts of California rapidly filled up with Japanese.

The following advertisements calling for laborers to go to the mainland were

published in the Honolulu papers during the spring of the same year (1905), the year of the organization of the Exclusion League.

#### RECRUITING LABORERS TO AMERICA.

For the S. P. R. R. Co., 800 men; for Alaska, 200 men. Advance, \$20 for passage to San Francisco, etc., etc. (Hawaiian Japanese Chronicle, March 22, 1905.)

#### GREAT RECRUITING TO AMERICA.

Through an arrangement made with Yasuzawa, of San Francisco, we are able to recruit laborers for the mainland and offer them work. The laborers will be subjected to no delay upon arriving in San Francisco, but can get work immediately through Yasuzawa. Now is the time to go. Wages \$1.50 per day. (Hawaiian Japanese Chronicle.)

The undersigned has appointed Haratuda Yasumura agent for recruiting laborers. Any laborer will be given work upon presentation of a letter of introduction from the above agent.

Oriental Trading Company, Seattle.

(Hawaiian Japanese Chronicle.)

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

In the next three months we should recruit 1000 laborers of Niigata Province, Japan, for the mainland. Don't miss a good chance.

The Industrial Corporation of Japanese of Niigata Province have sent a repre-

sentative to Hawaii to encourage their countrymen to go to America. This representative, Mr. Seisaku Kuroishi, assists applicants in every way.

(Hawaiian Japanese Chronicle.)

Arrangements have been made with the Japanese American Industrial Corporation, of San Francisco, whereby any one leaving Hawaii for the mainland, through us, can find work. Nigwai, Benyiki Shasha. (Hawaiian Japanese Chronicle.)

#### NEW STEAMSHIP LINE OPENED.

With the S. S. Centennial, we shall inaugurate a new line between San Francisco and Hawaii. For the convenience of Japanese, we have appointed two agents, one at Honolulu, and the other at Hilo. Passage is cheap. No deposit of \$50 is required. (Hawaii Shinpo.)

#### SPECIAL STEAMER FOR AMERICA SAILING DIRECT FOR SEATTLE.

S. S. "Olympia." Accommodates 500 passengers. Fare, including commission, \$28. All wishing to go to America apply to the undersigned at the following hotels. (Gives list of 16 Japanese hotels in Honolulu.)

Seattle Occidental Steamship Company. (Hawaii Shinpo.)

Upon the evidence submitted the workmen of the Pacific coast rests their case for the absolute exclusion of all Asiatics.

## DETECTIVES AND LABOR UNIONS.

Hon. Madison R. Smith, in the house of representatives, the house being in committee of the whole on the state of the union, when speaking of the employment by corporations of detective spies to deceive labor unions, said:

"Do you think the government should be a party to this nefarious kind of service, which capitalizes treachery and fraud in every conceivable form. If trade unions are entitled to exist at all, and if they have any good purpose to serve in helping to improve the conditions of labor and the social order generally, as I believe they do, why should they be subjected to such outrage? Have labor unions no right to protection against these hirelings of corporations, who are willing to sink the last vestige of principle and play the spy, and by feigning friendship for the miner (or the employe) and his cause obtain admission into the union, and by continued deception, cleverly practiced, become an officer of the union, the trusted agent of its business and secret work, only to betray

and deliver it with alacrity to the hostile corporations, striving by "might and main," with the aid of the courts and troops, to disrupt its membership and hand it over body and soul to its natural economic enemy. I speak with respect to the selfish, materialistic and *laissez faire* economist and of antiquated usefulness.

"Pinkerton's National Detective Agency manufactures traitors and scoundrels by wholesale, and the government, in a measure, is a particeps criminis. This I charge here on the floor of this house as being the solemn truth, and I want the American people to know it."

#### HER RIGHT.

Mr. Jawback—"My goodness! What are you in such a stew about?"

Mrs. Jawback—"Well, I have a right to fuss. I'm to deliver an address at the Don't Worry Club this afternoon, and I'm afraid it's going to rain."—Cleveland Leader.

# EDITORIAL.

PETER W. COLLINS.

## THE CONSTITUTION.

The attention of our entire membership is hereby called to the following circular letter sent from the General Office to each Local Union of the Brotherhood.

It will be noted from a careful reading of the same that the subject matter touched upon is the recent action of the Executive Board requesting the Grand Secretary and the Grand President to send out a call for a Special Convention and issue credentials for such special convention without observing Section 3 of Article 17 of the Constitution in putting same to a referendum vote as required by that section.

Under the Constitution the duties of the various officers are clearly defined and there is no provision which empowers any officer of the Brotherhood to usurp the functions specifically reserved to the Local Unions of the Brotherhood in the referendum.

The matter in question is an important one and involves the integrity and future of the organization.

It is not within the power of the Executive Board or any executive officer to act in direct conflict with the explicit provisions of the Constitution and deny to the membership at large the rights guaranteed to them under Section 3 of Article 17.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 11, 1908.

*To the Officers and Members of Local Unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—GREETING:—*

As the Executive Board have, without warrant of Constitutional authority and in direct conflict with Section 3 of Article 17 of the Constitution, voted to hold a Special Convention of the International Brotherhood in the city of St. Louis on September 15th, 1908, and have requested the Grand Secretary (through the Secretary of the Executive Board, H. M. Scott) to prepare a call and to issue credentials for delegates to attend such convention, I deem it essential that Local Unions of the International Brotherhood be advised as to the duties of the Executive Officers and the Constitutional requirements regarding method of calling a special convention.

Section 3, Article 17, read as follows:

"Sec. 3. On motion of five Local Unions in good standing, no two L. U.'s to be in the same E. B. districts, the place for holding the convention can be changed by a two-thirds vote of the locals voting, each L. U. having only one vote. The votes to be decided by a two-thirds vote of its members. A special I. C. can be called in the same manner."

Said section provides that a call for a special convention must be submitted to a referendum vote of all the Local Unions of the International Brotherhood and provides that before such a special convention can be held a two-thirds vote of the Local Unions voting must be in favor of said special convention with a two-thirds vote of the members of each L. U. voting upon such proposition.

As no legal request by five Local Unions in good standing, as provided for in that section, has been sent to the Grand Secretary, it is evident that a legal call cannot be issued for a Special Convention until such time as Section 3 of Article 17 is complied with.

The only provision in the Constitution for a convention at any other time than that provided for in Section 1 of Article 17, which provides for the quadrennial convention in September, 1909, is that contained in the section above quoted (Section 3 of Article 17).

Article 24, which prescribes the functions of the Executive Board, imposes no duties and confers no power or authority to order a convention. The same is true of Article 19 and Article 21, which prescribes the functions of the Grand President and the Grand Secretary respectively. It is very evident, therefore, that the vote of the Executive Board was beyond its power and any call for a special convention which would be issued by the Grand Secretary other than that provided in Section 3 of Article 17 would have no legal effect and a convention so called would be unconstitutional.

A legal special convention can be called as provided in Section 3 of Article 17, when the necessary Constitutional requirements of that section have been complied with, namely, a motion by five Local Unions in different E. B. districts and a referendum vote by all the Local Unions of the Brotherhood with a vote in favor by two-thirds of the unions voting thereon.

Unless a convention is legally called in accordance with the Constitution, the expense of such a convention could not be properly paid from the funds of the Brotherhood and it would not be legally possible to reimburse any delegates or Local Unions under the provisions of Article 17, Section 8, for any disbursements made by them in attending the convention.

If the Grand Secretary were to issue a call upon an illegal petition of Local Unions or the Executive Board it would be within the power of a dissatisfied member or Local Union to have the officers of the Brotherhood restrained from disbursing any funds to meet the expenses and requirements of such convention.

The Constitution of the International Brotherhood is its basic laws and the officers are sworn to do their duty and to obey its mandates. If the Grand Secretary were to comply with the request of the Executive Board to send out a call and issue credentials for delegates without each Local Union of the Brotherhood having an opportunity by referendum vote to act upon the proposition of a special convention, as provided for in Section 3 of Article 17, he would be derelict in that duty which he has sworn to perform and would be taking an action directly contrary to the provisions of the Constitution.

The interests of the Brotherhood must be protected and the mandates of the Constitution obeyed in letter and spirit. No officer of the Brotherhood is empowered to violate its provisions or to act contrary to its expressed letter.

Each Local Union is an integral part of the Brotherhood itself, and the functions which it enjoys by Constitutional enactment cannot be usurped by any Executive Officers or members of the Brotherhood.

The holding of a special convention is a matter which all the Local Unions of the Brotherhood determine by referendum action and a special convention cannot be called by the Grand Officers of the Brotherhood or the Executive Board until such referendum has been submitted and acted upon by all the Local Unions of the Brotherhood. It is not within the province of the Executive Officers to determine whether or not a special convention should or should not be held, as this is a function which is purely within the province of the Local Unions themselves. The necessary Constitutional requirements for the calling of a legal special convention may be complied with by a motion of five Local Unions in different Executive Board districts and a

vote in favor by two-thirds of the Local Unions voting thereon, and when such legal request is received by the Grand Secretary the same will be immediately submitted for referendum action.

Faternally,

PETER W. COLLINS,  
Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE:—The Local Unions of the Brotherhood are hereby notified that official notice has been served on the Grand Secretary that if such illegal convention call is issued legal action will be taken to restrain the officers of the Brotherhood from disbursing any funds for the purpose of meeting the expenses of said convention.

PETER W. COLLINS, G. S.

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### LEGAL OPINION.

161 Devonshire Street,  
Boston, Mass., August 7th, 1908.  
B., Md.

F. J. McNULTY,  
Grand President,  
PETER W. COLLINS,  
Grand Secretary,  
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers,  
Springfield, Ill.

DEAR SIRS: In accordance with your request I have considered the matter of your powers and duties relative to calling a special International convention as requested by the vote of the Executive Board July 20, 1908, as communicated to you by letter of H. M. Scott, **Secretary**.

I assume that the Constitution of your Brotherhood, as amended at the Convention of September, 1905, as contained in the printed copy thereof furnished me, is the one now in force and includes all the provisions relevant to this subject.

This Constitution, Article XVII, Section 1, provides for a regular quadrennial convention in September, which makes the date for your next regular convention September, 1909.

The only provision for a convention at any other time is that contained in Section 3 of the same article. This requires a motion by five unions, no two to be in the same district. This motion must be put to the vote of all the unions and requires two-thirds of all the unions voting to carry it.

This section reads as follows:

"Section 3. On motion of five local unions in good standing, no two L. U.'s to be in the same E. B. districts, the place for holding the convention can be changed by a two-thirds vote of the Locals voting, each L. U. having only one vote. The votes to be decided by a two-thirds vote of its members. A special I. C. can be called in the same manner."

Article XXIV, prescribing the functions of the Executive Board, imposes no duties and confers no powers to order a convention.

The same is true of Article XIX and Article XXI, which prescribe the functions of the Grand President and the Grand Secretary respectively.

It follows from this that the vote of the Executive Board was beyond its powers and amounts to an unofficial expression of opinion merely. Any call for a convention by you would be of no legal effect and a convention so called would be unconstitutional. This situation doubtless was not considered by the Executive Board, and should be called to its attention without unnecessary delay, and to that of any union which has in any way, however informally, indicated a desire for a special convention,

so that, if they desire, the necessary constitutional prerequisites to the calling of a legal special convention may be complied with, namely, a motion by five unions in different districts and a vote in favor by two-thirds of the unions voting thereon.

Unless a convention is so called, the expenses thereof, which I understand is considerable, could not properly be paid from the funds of the Brotherhood, and it would not be legally possible to reimburse any delegates or Local Unions under the provisions of Article XVII, Section 8, for any disbursements made by them in attending the convention.

A compliance with the Constitution is therefore necessary, to avoid delay and useless expense.

Yours very truly,

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS.

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#### LETTER TO GRAND PRESIDENT.

Springfield, Ill., August 12, 1908.

MR. F. J. McNULTY, Grand President I. B. E. W.,  
Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I beg to advise that in response to the letter I received from Secretary H. M. Scott of the Executive Board notifying me of the action taken by them on the 20th ult., I have advised the Executive Board by official letter (copy of which I enclose), that I could not comply with their request, as under the Constitution they are not empowered to call a convention.

The Constitution upon this question is very clear and you will note in my letter to the Board I have taken the matter up in detail. Each officer of the Brotherhood is sworn to do his exact duty and to live up to the provisions of the Constitution, and I cannot violate the obligations which I have sworn to perform, by disobeying the clearly expressed provisions of our basic laws.

I also enclose copy of the letter which I am sending to the Local Unions relative to the matter of a special convention.

Fraternally yours,

Signed, PETER W. COLLINS,  
Grand Secretary.

PWC—ACF

I beg to advise that official notice has been served on me as Grand Secretary that if such illegal call is issued for the holding of the special convention as per the vote of the Executive Board, that legal action will be taken to restrain the officers of the Brotherhood from disbursing any funds for the expenses incidental to such convention.

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#### DECISION OF GRAND PRESIDENT.

August 12, 1908.

MR. PETER W. COLLINS,  
Grand Secretary I. B. E. W.,  
Springfield, Ill.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Replying to your favor of the 12th inst., would say that inasmuch as you have been served with official notice that in the event you issue call for a special convention that legal action will be taken to restrain the officers of the Brotherhood from paying out any monies for the expenses that might be incurred by such convention, and after reading the legal opinion of Mr. Lewis Brandeis, I believe the best course to pursue is for you to immediately notify the Executive Board of the conditions that confront us, as I do not believe that the Executive Board was familiar with the legal status of the question when they sent you the instructions to issue the call.



I have read the copy of the letter which you are sending to the Local Unions, and which in my opinion explains the situation clearly so that our membership at large will thoroughly understand the question.

I regret that it is necessary for you to refuse to send out the call, but I believe that our membership at large will recognize the advisability of calling a special convention in accordance with the Constitution if they desire one, so as to keep the good name of our Brotherhood out of court, thereby eliminating any chance of our Brotherhood becoming involved in legal complications that might keep us in court for a long time to come.

With best wishes, I am,

Faternally yours,

(Signed) F. J. McNULTY,  
Grand President.

FJMN—AF

#### LETTER TO EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 11, 1908.

*To the Executive Board—GREETINGS:—*

After a full and complete investigation into the powers and duties of the Executive Board, the Grand Secretary and Grand President, as defined in the Constitution, and after careful consideration of your request to me through the Secretary of the Executive Board, H. M. Scott, under date of July 20, 1908, wherein you voted to hold a Special Convention at St. Louis, Mo., September 15, 1908 and requested me to send out call for same.

I beg to advise that Section 3 of Article 17 of the Constitution provides for the method by which a Special Convention can be called and the section reads as follows:

"Section 3, Article 17. On motion of five Local Unions in good standing, no two Local Unions to be in the same Executive Board district, the place for holding the convention can be changed by a two-thirds vote of the Locals voting, each Local Union having one vote, the votes to be decided by a two-thirds vote of its members, a special convention can be called in the same manner."

Article XXIV of the Constitution prescribes the function and duties of the Executive Board and under that section there is no power conferred on the Executive Board to call a special convention.

The same is true of Article XIX and Article XXI, which prescribe the function of the Grand Secretary and the Grand President respectively. It follows from this that the vote of the Executive Board was beyond its powers, and a convention so called would be unconstitutional.

A special convention can only be called in accordance with Section 3, Article 17, of the Constitution, and as no legal call has been sent to the Grand Secretary as per that section, the Grand Secretary has no power or authority to call a special convention.

A convention so called would be illegal, and the expense thereof could not properly be paid from the funds of the Brotherhood, and it would not be legally possible to reimburse any delegates or Local Unions under the provisions of Article XVII, Section 8, for any disbursements made by them in attending the convention.

A compliance with the provisions of the Constitution is absolutely necessary, and I herewith advise your Board that I cannot comply with your request to call a special convention, as said request is directly in conflict with the Constitution.

Faternally,

PETER W. COLLINS,  
Grand Secretary.

PWC—KVD.

**SPECIAL ASSESSMENT.** As required by Section 8, Article 5, of the Constitution, an assessment of 25c on each member of the International Brotherhood was levied on the 21st ult., and the following official communication was sent to each Local of the Brotherhood as per that section:

Springfield, Ill., July 21, 1908.

*To the Officers and Members of All Local Unions of the I. B. E. W.—GREETING:—*

In accordance with the provisions of Section 8, Article 5, of the Constitution:

"Sec. 8. If at any time the General Expense Fund in the hands of the G. T. shall run below five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), the G. S. shall levy an assessment of twenty-five (25) cents on each member of the Brotherhood, same to be paid within sixty (60) days. In case of failure of payment within this time, the G. S. shall refuse the per capita tax for the following month."

I herewith levy, as per that section and article, an assessment of 25 cents on each and every member of the Brotherhood. Said assessment of 25 cents per member to be paid into the General Office on or before 60 days from July 21, 1908.

This depletion of the General Fund below the Constitutional requirement of \$5,000 was occasioned by expense of and incidental to the special meeting of the Grand Executive Board held at Springfield, beginning July 15, 1908.

Fraternally submitted,

PETER W. COLLINS,  
Grand Secretary.

On Saturday, July 18, 1908, the balance in the General Fund went below \$5,000, and the balance credit of the fund on that day was \$4,424.49, and as per Sec. 8, Art. 5, special assessment was levied.

The expense of the E. B. meeting was \$1,119.64.

It will be noted from a reading of said communication and Section 8 of Article 5 of the Constitution that sixty days is allowed for the payment of this special assessment and the period when such sixty days will have expired is September 21st, 1908.

In remitting the assessment on members who pay same, Local Union Financial Secretaries should make out the names of the members paying such assessment on regular per capita sheets and designate said sheet "Special Assessment Sheet." By making out said sheet the Local Union can have a duplicate of same, which may be posted for the inspection of the members of the L. U.

Under the Constitution it is required that each member of the Brotherhood must pay said assessment and members are advised to see that same is properly paid in due time to the end that their standing or benefits will not be jeopardized.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

When bias and animus are eliminated, men reason right.

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The worth of men is more in what they *do* than in what they say they do.

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The fakir who yells the loudest attempts to stifle reason by the volume of noise.

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Men must do their duty as they themselves see it, and not as others see it for them.

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Every man is entitled to a square deal; he should ask nothing less and take nothing less.

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The crucible of experience is the real test in the making of men and is the gauge of the quality of head and heart.

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Any man who would sacrifice his self-respect by failing to do his duty either from the fear of unpopularity or by intimidation is lacking not only in foresight, but in stamina and character.

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## GRAND PRESIDENT'S PAGE.

Springfield, Ill., 1908.

*To the Officers and Members of All Local Unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers*—GREETINGS:

The attention of all Local Unions is again called to the agreement made and entered into by and between the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Moulders, Brass and Silver Workers of North America and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to-wit:

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 20, 1907.

AGREEMENT entered into by and between the METAL POLISHERS, BUFFERS, PLATERS, BRASS MOULDERS, BRASS AND SILVER WORKERS of North America, and the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS for the purpose of assisting and strengthening each other in any attempt on the part of our employers to take away any working conditions that

prevail at this time and to assist each other to secure better conditions whenever the opportune time presents itself.

That the I. B. E. W. concedes that the manufacturing of illuminating fixtures up to and including plating or lacquering properly comes under the jurisdiction of the M. P. B. P. B. M. B. and S. W. U. of N. A. The M. P. B. B. M. B. and S. W. U. of N. A. concedes that the wiring, assembling and hanging of illuminating fixtures properly comes under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and both organizations hereto agree not to allow its members to infringe upon the jurisdiction rights of each other.

That all members of either organization, parties to this agreement, who may be at present working on the work conceded to the other party by this agreement shall transfer his membership to the organization to which he properly belongs on the lowest possible initiation fee of the local union to which he ap-

plies for membership in accordance with its by-laws within sixty days after ratification of this agreement. The maximum initiation fee not to be over five dollars (\$5.00.)

That each organization shall upon the ratification of this agreement send an official letter to their respective local unions embodying a copy of this agreement with instructions that it must be strictly adhered to, and that the local executive boards of the local unions in various cities within the jurisdiction of the parties hereto shall meet whenever a difficulty is anticipated by either.

In cities where the I. B. E. W. has no local organization, the members of the M. P. B. P. B. M. B. and S. W. U. of N. A. who are permanently employed in the manufacturing and hanging of illuminating fixtures shall be privileged to continue the same until such time as a local of the I. B. E. W. is established.

M. P. B. P. B. M. B. and S. W. U. of N. A.—  
I. B. E. W.—

(Signed) A. B. GROUT,  
GEO. LEARY,  
JAS. J. DARDIS.

(Signed) F. J. McNULTY,  
S. J. FAY,  
W. E. KENNEDY.

(Label)

It is the duty of all members and all local unions to use their every influence to have the agreement lived up to in every particular. Where we are in a position to assist the M. P. B. P. B. M. B. S. W. of N. A. in accordance with the agreement, such assistance should be given immediately as the agreement was entered into in good faith and I have not heard one complaint from our local unions where it has been violated by the other party thereto since its inception.

I am of the opinion that the agreement will result in the thorough organization of all men the agreement is intended to cover, which would be of great benefit to both organizations.

#### OUR UNION LABEL.

For several years we have had more or less inquiries for our union label. Many of our local unions have asked the reasons for our Brotherhood not adopting one, as they believed a union label would result in a great benefit to them.

The question was taken up by the Executive Board, and we were instructed to have one designed and registered with the librarian of Congress in Washington, D. C. We believe that the label will prove beneficial to us in many respects if it is thoroughly advertised. It is the duty of all local unions to see that it receives all the publicity possible.

The label will be furnished to all local unions at cost, and each local union should use discretion when distributing same, as it is a very easy matter for the union label to be misused for the purpose of deceiving friends of organized labor who demand the union label at all times. We trust our label will meet with the approval of the rank and file of our organization.

The report of the Civic Federation investigation relative to private and municipal ownership of public utilities has been completed, but as it would take all the space in our ELECTRICAL WORKER for at least three years we shall not attempt to publish it.

The report is in three volumes, and is sold for \$10.00 per set by the Civic Federation, 281 Fourth avenue, New York City.

Grand President McNulty will give an address on Labor Day at the great celebration to be held in Asbury Park, N. J. The subject of the Grand President will be, "The Educational and Industrial Progress of the Labor Movement.

The expenses incurred by the Grand President for railroad fare, hotel and incidentals from July, 1905, to June, 1908, inclusive, amounts to \$4,416.56, or \$4.00 per day. Does that average \$25.00 per day?

Chicago, Ill., July 8, 1908.

#### To Our Worthy Contemporaries:

BROTHER EDITOR: Will you occasionally extend to us the courtesy of giving your readers a mild reminder of the fact that the organized bakery workers have a label of their own, which guarantees to the consuming public that all baked goods bearing that label have been manufactured by union men and under union and sanitary conditions. Since the boycott is being declared illegal by the courts of the land, and injunctions are issued against us wherever demanded, there remains for us on the economic field only one other weapon—our union label. Workingmen should patronize it everywhere. Any courtesy you may extend to us in this matter will be appreciated to the fullest extent and we will only be too anxious to reciprocate in every manner possible.

Faternally yours,

CHAS. F. HOHMANN,  
Editor The Bakers' Journal.

## MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING, AT GENERAL OFFICES.

### FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Springfield, Ill., July 15, 1908.

Executive Board meeting called to order at 10 a. m. Following members present: President McLaughlin, Graham, Fitzgerald and Scott.

Moved and seconded that the Board stand adjourned to meet at 1:30 p. m. Carried and so ordered.

H. M. Scott, Secretary.

### FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order at 1:30 p. m. by President McLaughlin, the following members answering roll call: McLaughlin, King, Godshall, Fitzgerald, Graham and Scott.

Minutes of morning session read and approved.

Moved by King and seconded by Graham that Executive Board stand adjourned till 3 p. m. Carried.

Executive Board called to order at 3 p. m. by President McLaughlin, with the following members present: McLaughlin, King, Godshall, Fitzgerald, Graham and Scott.

Minutes of previous session read and approved.

Moved by Graham and seconded by Fitzgerald that the Grand Secretary be instructed to pay the judgment of \$107.50 obtained against the I. B. E. W. in justice court of Honey Grove Texas. Carried.

Appeals of Local Union No. 5 read and laid on the table pending report of representative from Local Union No. 5.

Appeal of Local Union No. 13 read and tabled pending reports from District Council Presidents and Grand Vice President.

Appeal of Local Union No. 14 for remission of per capita tax for July, August, and September. Moved by King and seconded by Graham that appeal be tabled, pending further reports. Carried.

Request for audience from W. F. Kelly granted.

Moved by Scott and seconded by King that we endorse the circular sent out by the tobacco strippers union No. 8156; communication of Boot and Shoe Workers relative to label advertising received,

and on motion, the G. S. was instructed to acknowledge receipt of same and file.

Moved by King and seconded by Godshall that all death claims be laid on the table until reports are received from delegates assembled. Carried.

Adjourned to meet at 9 a. m., Thursday, July 16, 1908.

H. M. Scott, Secretary.

Springfield, Ill., July 16, 1908.

Executive Board meeting called to order at 10 a. m., following members present: McLaughlin, King, O'Connor, Godshall, Graham, Fitzgerald and Scott.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

E. B. Member Graham made a formal protest on behalf of the Third District Council of the Second District against the continuance of E. B. Member O'Connor on the E. B. on account of his removal from his district.

Moved by King and seconded by Godshall that Bro. O'Connor continue his office as E. B. member from the Fourth District until his resignation is accepted by the G. P. and his successor appointed and qualified. Carried, Fitzgerald and Graham voting in the negative.

M. J. Sullivan appeared and made a statement that he considered himself still one of the G. V. P.'s and requested a hearing.

Moved and seconded that we adjourn until 1:30 p. m. Carried.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board called to order by President O'Connor at 1:30 p. m., all members answering roll call.

Moved by King and seconded by Godshall that a stenographer be employed. Carried.

Committee from the representatives of the D. C. and the locals appeared and submitted proposition as per stenographer's minutes attached.

Moved by Graham and seconded by Fitzgerald that the E. B. go on record as in favor of a special convention. Carried.

Moved by Godshall and seconded by Fitzgerald that the G. P. and G. S. be instructed to issue a call for a special convention to be held on Tuesday, Sept. 8th, 1908.

Amendment by McLaughlin, seconded by Graham, that the date be made Oct. 6th, 1908.

Amendment by Scott and seconded by King that the date be set as Sept. 15th, 1908. Carried unanimously.

Moved by McLaughlin and seconded by King that the E. B. recommend the special convention be held in Toronto.

Amendment by Fitzgerald, seconded by Graham, that the special convention be held in Springfield, Ill. Carried, 5 to 2, Scott and O'Connor voting in the negative.

Moved by Godshall and seconded by Graham, that Bro. Gillen, President D. C. No. 3, 1st District, appear before the Board on account of District Council Funds.

Moved by Graham, seconded by King, that the G. P., the G. S., and the G. T. be requested to appear before the E. B. at 9 a. m. Friday.

Communication from Contractors' Association of New York read and laid on table pending report of G. P.

Communication from L. U. 45 read and referred to the coming special convention.

Moved by Graham and seconded by Godshall that Friday p. m. be set aside to hear death claims. Carried.

Moved by Graham, seconded by King, that we adjourn to meet in conjunction with delegates at 8 p. m.

#### Springfield, Ill., July 17, 1908.

Morning session called to order at 9 a. m. Roll call found all members present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

On account of the joint meeting arranged by the Board and delegates present the G. P., G. S., and G. T. did not appear at the time specified.

Moved by Graham and seconded by King that when we meet with the delegates that we take up the circular letters as promulgated and investigate. Carried.

Board adjourned to meet at Fortune's hall.

Board reconvened at 11:55 a. m.

Bro. Kelly, of L. U. 26, appeared before the Board in relation to the difficulty now on in Washington, D. C., and requests a donation of \$2,000 to aid in carrying on the difficulty.

Adjourned till 1 p. m.

H. M. SCOTT, Secretary.

#### Springfield, Ill., July 18, 1908.

E. B. and delegates met in open session at 10 a. m. as per stenographer's notes attached. O'Connor in chair; all members present.

E. B. open meeting called to order at 2 p. m., Vice Chairman McLaughlin in chair. Roll call found all members present. (See stenographer's notes.)

E. B. met in executive session at 4:30 p. m.

Moved and seconded that we reconsider the motion to hold a special convention in Springfield, Ill., September 15, 1908. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we hold a convention in St. Louis, Mo., on September 15, 1908. Carried.

H. M. SCOTT,  
Secretary Executive Board.

#### Springfield, Ill., July 18, 1908.

Executive Board called to executive session at 11 a. m. by Chairman O'Connor. All members present.

Moved by Godshall, seconded by King, that Vice Chairman McLaughlin take charge of the open meeting of the Executive Board.

Carried, McLaughlin voting in the negative.

H. M. SCOTT,  
Secretary Executive Board.

#### EVENING SESSION.

##### Springfield, Ill., July 18, 1908.

E. B. meeting called to order at 7:15 p. m. Roll call found all members present. President O'Connor in the chair.

The question of Bro. Scott's eligibility on the Board taken up, and after discussion, moved by McLaughlin, seconded by King, that the E. B. finds that Bro. Scott is a legal member of the Board as per Art. 17, Section 9.

Moved by King and seconded by McLaughlin that the question be tabled pending the investigation of the records. Carried, Scott not voting.

Bro. Cumfer, of Schenectady D. C. 4, 1st District, appeared before the Board in re the death claim of Bro. Dollard, of L. U. 267, and the unorganized condition of the shopmen of Lynn and Pittsfield, Mass.

G. P. McNulty furnished information concerning the organization of these shopmen.

Bro. Rapp, of L. U. 5 and L. U. 14 of Pittsburg, Pa., and D. C. 7, 1st District, appeared before the Board in regard to appeals now before the Board for the remission of per capita tax.

A number of delegates requested hearings before the Board on various grievances. It was at this time moved by Fitzgerald and seconded by Graham that we meet at 2 p. m. Sunday, July 19, 1908, to take up the case of New York per capita tax and such other cases as we may have time at that time. Carried.

Moved by Graham and seconded by King that the per capita tax of Local Unions 5 and 14 be remitted up to and including the month of August, 1908. Carried, Bro. Scott not voting.

Moved by King and seconded by McLaughlin that Bro. Scott's case be again taken up. Carried, Scott not voting.

Moved by McLaughlin and seconded by King that after a thorough investigation the E. B. finds that Bro. H. M. Scott is a legal member of the Board as per Art. 17, Sec. 9. Carried, Bro. Scott not voting.

Moved by Godshall, seconded by King, that per capita tax to the extent of \$100 be remitted to L. U. 267 of Schenectady. Lost.

Moved by Godshall, seconded by King, that L. U. 267 of Schenectady be granted a remission of per capita tax up to and including Aug. 31 1908. Carried.

Moved by King, seconded by Scott, that we adjourn to meet at 2 p. m., Sunday, July 19, 1908.

H. M. Scott,  
Secretary Executive Board.

#### SUNDAY SESSION.

Springfield, Ill., July 19, 1908.

E. B. meeting called to order at 2 p. m., President O'Connor in chair, all members answering roll call.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Bros. Ryan, Hogan and Grant appeared before the Board on behalf of D. C. 1, 1st District, in regard to the claim of their D. C. for division of back per capita received from the settlement of the New York trouble.

Bros. Meyers and Murchison of D. C. 5, 2d District, came before the Board in explanation of the conditions and needs of their district and requested the donation of \$1,500, which has been loaned to their district.

Moved by Godshall and seconded by King that inasmuch as there is now a credit in the D. C. fund of \$2,226 to D. C. 5, 2d District the time of prepayment of \$500 of the loan made to D. C. 5, 2d District, be extended to September 15, 1908. Carried.

Moved by King, seconded by McLaughlin, that we adjourn to meet at 9 a. m. Monday. Carried.

H. M. Scott,  
Secretary Executive Board.

#### MORNING SESSION.

Springfield, Ill., July 20, 1908.

Executive Board called to order at 9:10 a. m., Brother O'Connor in the chair. Roll call found Graham absent.

Minutes of previous session read and approved.

Brother Kelly, of L. U. 26, came before the Board, asking for information concerning their appeal for assistance. G. P. McNulty called in for information in the case.

Moved by Godshall, seconded by Scott, that while the E. B. recognizes the justice of the petition of L. U. 26 for financial assistance in the "open shop" fight of all building trades at Washington, D. C., owing to lack of funds at our disposal, we are unable to grant the assistance prayed for. Carried.

Appeal of L. U. 399 of Portland, Me., by Brother McLaughlin for remission of per capita for three months on account of Building Trades trouble.

Moved by King and seconded by Graham that L. U. 399 of Portland, Me., be granted a remission of per capita for three months on account of Building Trades trouble.

Moved by King and seconded by Graham that L. U. 399 of Portland, Me., be granted a remission of per capita for May, June and July, 1908. Carried.

Brother Kimball of D. C. No. 2, 1st District, came before the Board relative to death claim of our late Bro. T. H. Morrin of L. U. No. 7, Springfield, Mass., who died in March, 1908.

Moved by Fitzgerald and seconded by Graham that the death claim of our late Bro. T. H. Morrin, of L. U. No. 7, be considered a legal claim and ordered paid. Carried, King, O'Connor and Scott voting in the negative.

Adjourned till 1:30 p. m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

July 20, 1908.

Afternoon session called to order at 1:30 p. m., all members present.

Moved by Graham, seconded by Scott, that the E. B. notify the G. P. and the G. S. of the action of the Board in calling for a convention at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 15th, and request their immediate action in sending a call for same. Carried.

Bro. Kimball again appeared before the Board in behalf of L. U. 377 regarding injunction proceedings instigated against the Trades Assembly of Lynn, Mass., L. U. 377 being implicated, requesting that the L. U. be reimbursed to the amount of \$50.00, which amount was expended by them in the courts, defending injunction proceedings.

Also in the case of A. Minkelwitz, late brother of former L. U. 351, Meriden, Ct.

Moved by Godshall and seconded by Fitzgerald the request of L. U. 377 of Lynn, Mass., in re injunction proceedings, be tabled until bills be received. Carried.

Moved by McLaughlin, seconded by Godshall, that Brother Fisher be heard. Carried.

Moved by Graham, seconded by Godshall, that the appeal of L. U. 13 be not granted. Carried.

Brother Fisher of D. C. No. 7, 2nd District, came before the Board on behalf of D. C. No. 7, 2nd District, for a remission to L. U. No. 31 of the present extension of their per capita tax and also requesting the advance of \$1,000 by the Board to be repaid from the per capita credit of the D. C. as fast as accumulated.

Moved by Godshall, seconded by McLaughlin, that the extension of per capita granted to L. U. 31, of Duluth, from Jan. 1st to June 30th, 1908, be made a remission. Carried.

Moved by Scott, seconded by King, that the appeal of D. C. No. 7, 2nd District, be referred to the G. P. Lost.

Moved by Fitzgerald, seconded by Graham, that while the E. B. recognizes the justice of the petition of D. C. No. 7, 2nd District, owing to the lack of funds at our disposal we are unable to grant the petition. Carried.

Moved by Scott and seconded by Fitzgerald, that D. C. No. 7, 2nd District, be recommended to postpone their D. C. convention until after the convention of the I. B. E. W. at St. Louis, Sept. 15th, 1908.

Moved by Scott and seconded by Graham that we adjourn to meet at 8 p. m.

#### EVENING SESSION.

Evening session called to order at 7:30 p. m. Grand President's report taken up. Adjourned till 9 a. m. Tuesday.

#### MORNING SESSION.

Springfield, Ill., July 21, 1908.

Called to order at 9 a. m., President O'Connor in the chair. Roll call found all members present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Moved by Fitzgerald, seconded by Graham, that the E. B. claims the right to review any case submitted to it concerning the Grand Officers except the E. B. members.

Amended by McLaughlin, seconded by Scott, provided that all such questions shall have been acted upon according to the Constitution.

Moved by Godshall, seconded by King, that this matter be tabled until the I. C.

Motion to table lost; amendment unanimously carried.

Moved by Godshall, seconded by King, that the action taken by G. P. McNulty in removing G. V. P. M. J. Sullivan be sustained.

Amendment by Scott, seconded by Graham, that the E. B. believe the G. P. acted within his constitutional rights in the removal of G. V. P. M. J. Sullivan

Amendment lost; original motion carried, Fitzgerald and Graham voting in the negative.

Moved by Godshall, seconded by King, that the action taken by G. P. McNulty in removing Grand Treasurer F. J. Sullivan be approved. Carried.

Adjourned until 1:30 p. m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Springfield, Ill., July 21, 1908.

Board convened at 1:30 p. m. All members present.

Bro. M. J. Sullivan came before the Board to report the condition of the Rhyolite, Nev., L. U. 557. G. S. furnished financial standing of said L. U. 557. No action taken

Bro. Cumfer again appeared before the Board with an appeal from L. U. 247 of Schenectady for a remission of per capita tax for July and August, 1908.

Moved by Godshall, seconded by King, that the request be granted. Carried.

Moved by Scott and seconded by Graham that F. J. Sullivan be requested to transfer all funds of the I. B. E. W. to the G. E. B., taking their joint signatures as receipt for same. Carried, Bro. Fitzgerald voting in the negative.

Moved that a committee of two be appointed to confer with Bro. F. J. Sullivan concerning the above action. Carried. Graham and Scott appointed.

July 21, 1908.

Mr. F. J. Sullivan, Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother: Your attention is hereby called to an extract of the minutes of the Executive Board meeting of July 21, 1908, as follows:

"Moved by Scott, seconded by Graham, that F. J. Sullivan be requested to transfer all funds of the I. B. E. W. to the Executive Board, taking their joint signatures as receipt for same. Carried, Fitzgerald voting in the negative."

We will be pleased to meet you at your earliest convenience concerning the above motion. Trusting that this will meet with your approval, I remain,

Fraternally,

H. M. SCOTT,  
Secretary E. B.

Moved by Godshall, seconded by King, that a committee of two be appointed to



edit the minutes of the joint session and instruct printer concerning same. Carried. King and Fitzgerald appointed.

Moved by Fitzgerald and seconded by Scott that the amendments submitted for referendum be declared unconstitutional. Carried, Bro. Scott voting in the negative.

Moved by Godshall, seconded by Scott, that the G. S. be authorized to eliminate the advertising matter in the WORKER after the September, 1908, issue to meet the requirements of the second class mailing privileges of the United States government. Carried.

Moved by Godshall, seconded by King, that we adjourn until Wednesday at 9 a. m. Carried.

H. M. Scott, Secretary.

### MORNING SESSION.

Springfield, Ill., July 22, 1908.

Board convened at 9 a. m., President O'Connor in the chair. Roll call found all members present. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Minutes of the joint session of the E. B. read and approved and referred to committee for printing.

Application for bond of G. V. P. Member McConaughy submitted and referred to the Grand Secretary.

Communication from the Electrical Contractors' Association of New York City relative to the violation of the agreement between the I. B. E. W. and the association read and on motion of King, seconded by O'Connor, that the matter be referred to the Grand President with the power to act. Carried.

Moved by Graham, seconded by Fitzgerald, that we reaffirm our action in ordering the payment of the bill for legal services of Attorney P. D. Scannell, of St. Paul, and the bill be ordered paid. Carried.

Moved by Graham, seconded by Fitzgerald, that we adjourn to meet at 1:30 p. m. Carried.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

July 22, 1908.

Called to order at 1:30 p. m., President O'Connor in the chair. Roll call found all members present.

Moved by Graham, seconded by McLaughlin, that the Secretary be instructed to notify Grand Secretary Collins of the action taken in re the judgment entered against the I. B. E. W. at Honey Grove, Texas, and also the action taken in re the bill of Attorney Patrick Scannell of St. Paul, Minn. Carried.

Brother Hogan, of Inside Electrical Workers of New York, appeared before the Board in regard to the recent unpaid death claims of this Local.

Moved by McLaughlin, seconded by King, that we reconsider our action concerning the death claims of the Inside Electrical Workers of New York on account of new evidence submitted. Carried.

Moved by King, seconded by O'Connor, that the death claims of our late Brothers Nolte, Jno. E. Neil, and Jas. Cannon, of L. U. 534, be allowed. Lost, King, O'Connor and McLaughlin voting in the affirmative.

Moved by Graham, seconded by King, that the death claim of our late Brother H. Nolte, of L. U. No. 534, be allowed. Carried.

Moved by King, seconded by McLaughlin, that the death claims of late Bros. Jas. Morrison, Wm. R. Burns, Jas. Ganey, Jos. Henning, Jno. Coyle and Jno. Galbraith, of L. U. No. 534, be allowed. Lost, King, McLaughlin and O'Connor voting in the affirmative.

Brother Hogan requested the remission of per capita tax to L. U. No. 534 for the months of June, July and August.

Moved by King, seconded by McLaughlin, that the remission of per capita tax to L. U. No. 534 be granted. Lost. McLaughlin, King, O'Connor, voting in the affirmative.

Moved by King, seconded by McLaughlin, that

WHEREAS, There is a sum of \$4576.79 now being held by orders of the E. B. as monies received from the New York settlement, and

WHEREAS, The sum of \$3787 is due the Brotherhood for back per capita and initiations prior to Jan. 1, 1906; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sum of \$3787 be turned over to the General Fund of the I. B. E. W. and the sum of \$789.79 be returned to L. U. 534.

Adjourned to 8 p. m.

### EVENING SESSION.

Called to order at 7:50 p. m., President O'Connor in the chair.

Moved by Graham, seconded by McLaughlin, that the report of the G. P. be received and filed. Carried.

Moved by O'Connor, seconded by King, that the bill of \$261 for legal services in the New York settlement be paid. Carried.

Moved by Scott, seconded by King, that we adjourn until 9 a. m. Thursday. Carried.

## MORNING SESSION.

Springfield, Ill., July 23, 1908.

Called to order 8:50 a. m. by Chairman O'Connor. All members present. Bro. McLaughlin was appointed on committee to see Bro. F. J. Sullivan. Committee retired to interview him.

Committee to see Bro. F. J. Sullivan returned, accompanied by the brother. After talking over situation Bro. Sullivan retired to meet with Board again at 2:30 p. m. Board adjourned to meet at 2:30 p. m.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Bill of Miss Springer for stenographic work of open sessions ordered paid.

Bill of Bro. Spears for telephone and telegrams ordered paid.

Communication from District Council No. 2 of the 1st District pertaining to Lynn injunction read and on motion by Bro. King, seconded by Bro. McLaughlin, ordered paid (\$42.50). Carried.

Communication from District Council No. 2 of the 3d District pertaining to legal expenses, account federal injunction, moved by Graham, seconded by Fitzgerald,

ald, that bill of Montana Federation of Labor to the amount of \$155.00 be paid. Carried.

Communication from G. P. McNulty notifying Board that he had this day appointed Bro. James E. McCadden of L. U. No. 45, of Buffalo, N. Y., Grand Treasurer of the I. B. E. W.

Moved by McLaughlin, seconded by King, that the E. B. approve of the appointment. Carried, Graham and Fitzgerald voting in the negative.

Moved by King, seconded by Graham, that Bro. F. J. Sullivan be requested to turn over to the G. P. and G. S. the sum of \$40,000.00, this sum to include the convention fund.

Bro. Sullivan was then called before the Board, and upon the request being stated to him, his answer was "No."

Adjourned to meet at 7:30 p. m.

## EVENING SESSION.

Board called to order 7:30 p. m., Bro. McLaughlin in the chair. Bro. Scott absent.

Moved by King, seconded by McLaughlin, that we adjourn to meet in St. Louis, Sept. 12th, 1908. Carried.

W. S. GODSHALL, Secretary Pro Tem.

## LABOR'S ECONOMIC PLATFORM.

Following is the Economic Platform adopted by the American Federation of Labor:

1. The abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime.

2. Free schools, free text books and compulsory education.

3. Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process in labor disputes.

4. A work day of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four hour day.

5. A strict recognition of not over eight hours per day on all Federal, State or municipal work, and at not less than the prevailing per diem wage rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.

6. Release from employment one day in seven.

7. The abolition of the contract system on public work.

8. The municipal ownership of public utilities.

9. The abolition of the sweat-shop system.

10. Sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine and home.

11. Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.

12. The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.

13. The passage of anti-child labor laws in states where they do not exist and rigid defense of them where they have been enacted into law.

14. Woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage.

15. Suitable and plentiful play grounds for children in all cities.

16. The initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate and right of recall.

17. Continued agitation for the public bath system in all cities.

18. Qualifications in permits to build of all cities and towns, that there shall be bathrooms and bathroom attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.

19. We favor a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the government, with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interests for their own private gain.

20. We favor a system of United States government postal savings banks.

## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1908.

*To all Organized Labor:*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHERS: In accordance with the instructions of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor we, its officers, desire to call to your attention the attitude—as expressed in their platforms—of the two great political parties in regard to labor's demands.

The president and members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor attended both the Republican and Democratic conventions for the purpose of presenting Labor's demands and asking their incorporation in the platforms in a manner which should clearly affirm the position of the workers, especially in relation to the abuse of the injunction and the right of the workers to organize and carry on the legitimate business of organization without being classed as trusts under the Supreme Court interpretations of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The two great parties have nominated their candidates for president, for Congress, and other places. They are appealing to you for support. It is most important that you should know at first hand and officially what treatment was accorded labor in their great conventions where their official policy was formulated.

The national convention of the Republican party, at Chicago, refused to incorporate the demands of labor in its platform, and instead inserted a plank on injunctions which indorses the existing abuse of the injunction as applied to labor disputes.

The Democratic convention, at Denver, on the other hand, made labor's demands a part of its platform.

The members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, acting as your representatives, formulated labor's demands and (with the exception of the preamble) offered them in exactly the same phraseology to both the Republican and Democratic conventions, as follows:

We therefore pledge the party to the enactment of a law by Congress, guaranteeing to the wage-earners, agriculturists and horticulturalists of our country, the right of organized effort to the end that such associations or their members shall not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade.

We pledge ourselves to the enactment of a law to prohibit the issuance of injunctions in cases arising out of labor disputes, when such injunctions would not apply when no labor disputes existed; and that, in no case shall an injunction

be issued when there exists a remedy by the ordinary process of law, and which acts plhalvrovide that in the procedure for the punishment of contempt of court, the party cited for contempt shall, when such contempt was not committed in the presence of the court, be entitled to a trial by jury.

We pledge the party to the enactment of an amendment extending the existing eight hour law to all government employees, and to all workers, whether employed by contractors or subcontractors doing work for or on behalf of the federal government.

We pledge the party to the enactment of a law by Congress, as far as the federal jurisdiction extends, for a general employers' liability act for injury to body or loss of life of employees.

We pledge the party to the enactment of a law to the extent of federal jurisdiction granting women's suffrage, and to submit a constitutional amendment for ratification to the states for the absolute suffrage of women coequal with men.

We pledge the party to the enactment of a law creating a department of labor, separate from any existing department, with a secretary at its head having a seat in the president's cabinet.

We pledge the party to the enactment of a law for the creation of a federal bureau of mines and mining, preferably under the proposed department of labor, and the appropriation of sufficient funds to thoroughly investigate the cause of mine disasters, so that laws and regulations may be recommended and enacted which will prevent the terrible maiming and loss of life in the mines.

We pledge the party to the enactment of a law for the establishment of United States government postal savings banks.

In response to labor's demands the Republican convention adopted the following alleged injunction plank:

The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, state and federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty, and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute, and that no injunction, or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted.

At a glance, the plank adopted will be seen to be an evasion of the issue. It is an endorsement of the very abuse against

which labor has justly protested, and would, if enacted by Congress, give the authority of law for the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes, an authority which does not now exist. It is a prohibition, not an anti-injunction, declaration. It would make more acute the wrongs by which the toilers are forced to bear the unjust, judicial burden of injunction discrimination.

The Democratic convention placed the following plank in its platform in response to labor's demands:

LABOR PLANK ADOPTED BY DEMOCRATIC  
CONVENTION.

The courts of justice are the bulwark of our liberties, and we yield to none in our purpose to maintain their dignity. Our party has given to the bench a long line of distinguished judges who have added to the respect and confidence in which this department must be jealously maintained. We resent the attempt of the Republican party to raise a false issue respecting the judiciary. It is an unjust reflection upon a great body of our citizens to assume that they lack respect for the courts.

It is the function of the courts to interpret the laws which the people create, and if the laws appear to work economic, social or political injustice, it is our duty to change them. The only basis upon which the integrity of our courts can stand is that of unswerving justice and protection of life, personal liberty, and property. If judicial processes may be abused, we should guard them against abuse.

Experience has proven the necessity of a modification of the present law relating to injunctions, and we reiterate the pledge of our national platforms of 1896 and 1904 in favor of the measure which passed the United States Senate in 1896, but which a Republican Congress has ever since refused to enact, relating to contempt in federal courts and providing for trial by jury in case of indirect contempt.

Questions of judicial practice have arisen, especially in connection with industrial disputes. We deem that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality, and that injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial disputes were involved.

The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgment of the right of wage-earners and producers to organize for the protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions to the end that such labor organizations and their members should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade.

We favor the eight hour day on all government work.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law by Congress, as far as the federal jurisdiction extends, for a general employers' liability act covering injury to body or loss of life to employees.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law creating a department of labor, represented separately in the president's cabinet, which department shall include the subject of mines and mining.

Compare these planks with those submitted by the A. F. of L. for adoption. They are substantially all that we asked.

On the question of the injunction abuse the Democratic platform declares for the principle which the workers have maintained, viz.:

That injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial disputes were involved.

Equally clear and satisfactory is the declaration in favor of exempting labor from the operation of the Supreme Court decision (Danbury Hatters' case) under the Sherman anti-trust law.

The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgment of the right of wage-earners and producers to organize for the protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions to the end that such labor organizations and their members should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade.

The other declarations in the Democratic platform include things which the workers have demanded for many years.

We earnestly urge the workers and all good citizens to consider most carefully and thoughtfully the attitude of the two great political parties toward the fundamental rights and principles embodied in labor's demands. Study their respective platforms, and then vote as your conscience dictates.

On the one hand we have a Republican Congress absolutely refusing to enact the demands of the workers for right and equitable legislation and boasting that it is willing to take the consequences. Following this action of Congress we have the convention of the Republican party scorning labor's demands and adopting a so-called "injunction" plank which is an insult to the intelligence of every voter in the land. A plank which declares for the continuance and perpetuation of the abuse of the injunction process in its arbitrary application to labor disputes.

The Republican party definitely lines up with the corporate interests of the country and defies the people to help themselves.

The Democratic party endorses labor's demands and pledges itself to carry them into effect if it is put into power.

We earnestly ask you to make the choice which is in accordance with the best interests of yourselves and of all the people. If the men of labor and our friends fail to do their duty, they will have to reckon with even a worse condition of affairs than now obtains.

We feel that we need not do more than state the facts above outlined. The workers and their friends have had experience in the past year of what the party now in power can do and intends to do. The very feeling of outrage and indignation which prompted the decision of the workers to use their political power to protect themselves will guide you as to how to cast your vote.

**ELECT YOUR FRIENDS AND DEFEAT YOUR ENEMIES.**

We urge the workers to take up this campaign with the utmost enthusiasm and energy. Scan every candidate's record; study his party platform. Be not deceived by vague, unofficial, plausible assurances of friendship. Let partisan affiliations be cast aside in the great struggle to preserve the rights and the freedom, not only of the working people, but of all the people.

Already the campaign of lying and misrepresentation is in full swing. Labor's attitude and that of its representatives is falsely stated. Wrong conclusions are purposely drawn in order to mislead labor and its friends from the concerted action which will tend to protect and preserve our industrial and civic rights.

Wherever a man decries and discourages the effort of the workers to unite and use their political power, scan his motives—they will not be difficult to discover.

We trust that the perception of the motive behind such statements and the application of ordinary common sense on the part of the people will be sufficient to render harmless the lying attacks from any quarter.

Conscious of an unswerving purpose to serve our fellow workers, our fellow men, in all things which will safeguard and protect their just rights and interests, which will promote their constitutional liberties and freedom, we shall in the future, as in the past, endeavor to do our duty and render service to the best of our ability without regard to flattery on the one hand or browbeating and bulldozing tactics on the other. We shall rely on the earnestness, honesty and intelligence of our fellow workers and count upon their loyalty to the great cause of labor, which, in the last analysis, is loyalty to themselves and their country.

We now call upon the workers of our common country to

Stand faithfully by our friends,

Oppose and defeat our enemies, whether they be

Candidates for President,

For Congress, or other offices, whether Executive, legislative or judicial.

Stand by your unions; let the spirit of unity, fraternity, justice and love of freedom guide you.

By order of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President A. F. of L.

Attest:

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary A. F. of L.

Executive Council—Samuel Gompers, President; Frank Morrison, Secretary; John B. Lennon, Treasurer; James Duncan, First Vice President; John Mitchell, Second Vice President; James O'Connell, Third Vice President; Max Morris, Fourth Vice President; Denis A. Hayes, Fifth Vice President; Daniel J. Keefe, Sixth Vice President; William D. Huber, Seventh Vice President; Joseph F. Valentine, Eighth Vice President.

## COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES

### Of Artizans and Laborers in the Service of the United States.

The act of May 30, 1908, entitled "An Act granting to certain employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment," which came into effect on August 1, 1908, is a measure of great importance in the domain of labor legislation. Under previous laws, compensation in case of injury is paid to employees in the railway mail service and in the life saving service.

The new law applies to persons employed by the government as artisans or laborers in the following services: Arsenals; navy yards; river and harbor construction; fortification construction; hazardous employment in the reclamation service, namely, in construction and in control and management of works; hazardous employment under the Isthmian Canal Commission; government manufacturing establishments.

According to a rough estimate made by the Department of Commerce and Labor, about 75,000 government employees come within the provisions of the law. Compensation will be paid under this act only for such injuries to an employee as occur in the course of his employment and cause inability to pursue his employment for more than fifteen days. Compensation is not paid if the injury is due to the negligence or misconduct of the employee injured. The act applies only to injuries received on or after August 1, 1908.

The compensation consists of a continuance during the period of disability, but not over one year, of the same pay which the employee was receiving at the time of the injury. If the employee is killed by the accident or dies from the results of the injury received and leaves a widow or children under 16 years of age or dependent parents, the same amount of compensation is paid to these dependent relatives until the completion of the twelve months' period.

The administration of the act is intrusted to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. All questions of negligence or misconduct are to be determined by him, and in case of death from injury, the distribution of the compensation among the dependent relatives entitled to it must be made according to his orders. Cases of injuries to employees coming under this act must be reported to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and compensation may be paid only when approved by him.

No compensation will be paid either for injury or for death unless the persons entitled to such compensation make application for the same. This application must be made by the injured employee, or, in case of his death, by his dependents, and forwarded by the official superior of the injured employee, accompanied by a physician's certificate, through the regular official channels to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. The Secretary is authorized by the act to demand such additional information, or order such investigation, as is necessary for the proper administration of the law.

Regulations have been prepared by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the guidance of officials and employees in the government service, and the necessary forms and blanks have been prepared, printed and distributed among the government offices, throughout the country, where persons are employed who come under the provisions of this act.

According to these regulations, reports of injuries must be made by the official superior of the employee to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor not later than the second day after the accident. Application for compensation must be made

as soon as possible after the first fifteen days of disability. If the application is approved, the compensation will be paid during disability, but for a period not exceeding six months, at the end of which period the injured person must make application for re-examination by a physician provided by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and after this examination has been made and reported, a new approval by the Secretary for further payment of compensation is necessary. This procedure is demanded by section 5 of the act. The only other condition required is a presentation to the disbursing officer on each pay day of a physician's certificate as to the disability of the injured person, approved by the official superior.

Applications of dependents for compensation in case of the death of an employee from accidental injury must be made within ninety days after such death.

The records of the application of this act will furnish valuable material for statistics of accidents, which, for this country, are quite meager. In order to make the statistics more complete and valuable, reports of all accidental injuries to government employees, regardless of the application of this act, have been requested from all government establishments and offices. As the number of United States government employees exceeds 300,000, these statistics will prove of great scientific value and practical use in the future.

#### INFORMATION.

One day a well known politician was enjoying a chat with a friend at a London hotel, when a strange young man came up and said:

"Can I see you for a moment, Mr. Dash?"

"Certainly," answered Mr. Dash, rising.

The young man led him across the room and seemed to have something important to say to him. Arrived in a corner, the stranger whispered in the politician's ear:

"I am on the staff of an evening paper and I should like you to tell me what you think of the situation in the east."

Mr. Dash looked a little puzzled at first, then he said:

"Follow me."

And leading the way, he walked through the reading room, down some steps into the drawing room, through a long passage into the dining room, and drawing his visitor into the corner behind the hatrack, he whispered:

"I really don't know anything about it."—Christian Observer.



**Official Journal of the  
INTERNATIONAL  
Brotherhood of Electrical Workers  
Published Monthly.**

**PETER W. COLLINS, Editor.**  
Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

**SPRINGFIELD, ILL. AUGUST, 1908**

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**Subscription, \$1.00 per year, in advance.**

*This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.*

*The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.*



The H. W. Rokker Co., Springfield.

**NOTICE.**

On appeal Local No. 5 for remission of per capita tax for May, June and July, 1908, J. J. McLaughlin voted yes, typographical error being made in reporting same—no in July issue.

Brother Walter F. Clark, please write to your brother, C. C. Clark, 230 S. Robinson, Oklahoma City, Okla., as he desires very much to hear from you.

All traveling brothers should keep away from the States of Missouri and Kansas and the Rocky Mountain District, as there are a large number of our members out of work therein and unable to secure employment. As soon as work picks up notice will be given in the WORKER. G. P.

Beware of ex-Brothers Al Loggan and his brother, Herbert Loggan, who drifted in Spokane, broke and landed a job with the P. S. T. & T. Co.

O. Snyder and Hackerman went good for their board and lodging and Bro. Geo. Wrenn lent Al Loggan his belt and tools, and they jumped out of town with them.

Now, brothers, be on the lookout for these brothers, and don't let them get anything unless they show the goods.

Yours fraternally,

C. A. WASHBURN,  
Press Secretary 609,  
Spokane, Wash.

**LOST.**

Traveling card and Due Book No. 203614, belonging to Bro. O. E. Bell, in Gary, Ind.

Bro. J. O. Fadley, card 16668, Int., Aug. 10, 1905, stamped for June, 1908, out of Local 54, I. B. E. W., has lost his card, with pocketbook and other papers. Please publish in WORKER, and brothers look out for card. If found returned to Fin. Sec. No. 54.

L. G. TAYLOR,  
Recording Secretary.

G. T. Whitehead lost his Due Book and Traveling Card, No. 212816. It was lost June 22, 1908, at Ennis, Texas.

Due card of Wm. S. Godshall, No. 10218. Finder will be conferring a great favor to the undersigned by sending same to Wm. S. Godshall, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

**WANTED.**

Thos. Sharp, initiated by 138 July 27, 1901, card No. 130, to communicate with our Financial Secretary, James Conlon, 640 South Ave., and avoid further publicity.

**INFORMATION.**

Brother C. C. Rhodes, card No. 107019, please send your address to Secretary L. U. 583, P. O. box 1105, El Paso, Tex. Your card is waiting for you.

WM. BLAIR, Secretary.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Frank M. Lumsford, formerly of Dayton, Ohio, who worked in Louisville, Ky., 1902, please notify Mother Stovall, 1409 W. Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of I. B. Hays or M. B. Connery, please write to W. A. Nash, 501 W. Frisco, Oklahoma. Okla.

Fred G. Bullis and Albert Stone would like to communicate with John Fluder, last heard of in San Francisco. Address Spirit Lake, Idaho.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Jas. Reed, better known as Roland Reed, notify Mrs. Susie Rees, Sikitan, Ohio, Hamilton Co.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of C. G. Featherston, 124023, last heard of in Denver, Colo., kindly communicate with his sister, Mrs. P. C. Widmer, Homer, (Claiborn, Pa.), La.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Gus Hack, last heard from in Salt Lake City, or if he himself sees this, will kindly write to his mother, 900 Federal street, Camden, N. J., or to M. A. McGinley, 825 Birch street, Camden, N. J.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Bro. M. B. Connery please write to Al Waller, 603 S. Dewey, Oklahoma City, as I have information of interest to him.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Fred Kraber, former member L. U. No. 39, Cleveland, will find information to his interest by communicating with Mrs. M. Kavanagh, 216 Lafayette St., Medino, Ohio.

Should Al McCurran see this please write W. Campbell, Windsor Hotel, Schenectady, N. Y.

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Intermountain—J. R. Currie,  
Box 402, Salt Lake, Utah.  
Centennial—C. E. Dickerson,  
1000 Maxwell St., Boulder, Colo.

J. L. Cook,  
1453 High St., Fruitvale, Cal.  
W. C. Medhurst,  
Box 846, Butte, Mont.  
Geo. E. Winters,  
4603 W. 33d, Denver, Colo.



# MASSACHUSETTS' OLD AGE ANNUITIES AND INSURANCE.

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS.

**T**HE pamphlet entitled "Who will pay your wages when you are old and gray?" published by the Massachusetts State Actuary, presents in simple form the exceptional opportunity now offered the wage earners of that commonwealth.

The Savings Bank Insurance and Annuity Act—for the passage of which the local Electrical Workers' organizations of Massachusetts, in common with other branches of organized labor, battled strenuously—was put into practical operation in June. The Whitman Savings bank was the first to open its insurance and annuity department, although the People's Savings bank of Brockton, of which ex-Governor Douglas is president, had led in passing the vote to do so. It is expected that the privileges afforded through the new law will be rapidly extended to other parts of the State.

The State Actuary's pamphlet closes with the words:

"The commonwealth of Massachusetts has done its part to help you.

"It is up to you to do your part.

"Just think of it—the saving you make by taking out a savings bank policy is equal to at least a 25 per cent dividend. It may be much larger.

"Have you any other investment that pays you as well?

"Call on your bank at once and apply for a policy."

And the facts bear out this claim. The State Actuary shows that a person can get life insurance *plus* an annuity from the Massachusetts Savings bank for less money than he now pays for life insurance alone to one of the industrial insurance companies.

Suppose you are 25 years old and pay to the savings bank \$1.30 each month and your neighbor who is the same age pays \$1.35 each month to the insurance company.

When *you* reach age 65, you will have no more deposits to make. Instead of making deposits you will begin to receive an annuity of \$100.

While you are enjoying the fruits of your saving, your neighbor will still be paying \$1.35 every month to the insurance company and he will have to continue paying this amount until he is 75 years old.

*Which would you rather be—your neighbor or yourself?*

You can get any kind of policy you want—but it is probable that the combination insurance and annuity policy will prove most popular. The State Actuary describes it thus:

## AN INSURANCE AND AN ANNUITY POLICY.

This policy provides that:—

YOU deposit with the bank a small premium each month until your sixty-fifth birthday.

THE BANK, after you attain the age of 65 years, will pay you a certain sum of money every year during your life, or, in case of your death prior to that time, a certain sum of money will be paid to your family at your death.

FOR EXAMPLE:—Suppose you are 21 years old on your next birthday.

YOU deposit with the bank \$1.13 every month until your sixty-fifth birthday.

Furthermore, your policy will receive its share of the profits earned by the insurance department of the bank.

Here is a policy just suited to your needs. It will help to take care of you after your working days are done as no other means can.

Regularly once a year after you are 65 years of age, the bank will deposit \$100 to your account in the savings department, where it will earn interest, and from which you can draw each week enough money to pay for your needs.

Besides doing all that, it protects your family in case of your death until you are 65 years of age, when the annuity begins.

A young man can buy this policy for less money than he can buy a life policy in an insurance company that employs house-to-house collectors.

The movement to establish the Savings Bank system of Old Age Annuities and Life Insurance has strong backing among working men. The presidents of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, of the Boston Central Labor union, of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' union, and the International Textile Workers' union,—thus representing Massachusetts' leading industries,—were among its most enthusiastic supporters.

Organized labor will undoubtedly see to it that its members in every part of the commonwealth get the facilities for obtaining these annuities and insurance under the law. This can easily be done; for if any local savings bank is not prepared to establish an insurance and annuity department on its own account, it can serve the community just as well by becoming the agent of any other savings insurance and annuity bank. The local unions in any city or town have only to make known their earnest desire to have such an agency appointed and the savings bank will, without doubt, show a readi-

ness to serve the public, and after the system has been in successful operation

in Massachusetts, it is certain to be adopted in other states.

## DISTRICT COUNCIL No. 8

### EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Inclosed please find report of Audit Committee of District Council No. 8, 2nd District:

Total amount in bank Jan. 1, 1908..\$185.68

#### RECEIPTS APRIL 1, 1908.

Local No. 9, Per Capita Tax Jan., Feb., March, April .....	\$18.00
Local No. 49, Per Capita Tax Jan., Feb., March, April .....	4.00
Local No. 134, Per Capita Tax Jan., Feb., March, April .....	33.00
Local No. 282, Per Capita Tax Jan., Feb., March, April .....	2.25
Local No. 376, Per Capita Tax Jan., Feb., March, April .....	9.00
Local No. 381, Per Capita Tax Jan., Feb., March, April .....	4.00
Local No. 506, Per Capita Tax Jan., Feb. and March.....	.75
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$71.00</b>

#### EXPENSES.

Jan. 6—Adam Koch, hall rent Dec. 9, 1907, to Jan. 6, 1908.....	\$ 5.00
Feb. 3—Adam Koch, hall rent Feb. 3 .....	2.50
Feb. 17—Adam Koch, hall rent Feb. 17 .....	2.50
Mar. 2—Fred J. Ringley, printing 500 letter heads .....	2.50
Mar. 2—Adam Koch, hall rent March 2 .....	2.50
Mar. 2—Fred J. Ringley, printing 500 business cards, Healy and Hayes .....	3.00
Mar. 2—Fred J. Ringley, printing 250 meeting notices .....	4.00

Mar. 2—Fred J. Ringley, printing 500 attendance cards .....	1.75
April 6—M. J. Healy, Ass't Organizer .....	35.00
April 6—M. J. Healy, on By-Laws Committee .....	10.00
April 6—Jos. M. Hogan, on By-Laws Committee .....	10.00
April 6—Wm. M. Hickey, on By-Laws Committee .....	10.00
April 6—Edw. J. Hayes, on By-Laws Committee .....	10.00
April 6—T. J. Carmody, on By-Laws Committee .....	10.00
April 6—Fred Daniels, on By-Laws Committee .....	10.00
April 6—O. H. Lutman, on By-Laws Committee .....	10.00
April 6—E. H. Wright, on By-Laws Committee .....	10.00
April 6—Edw. J. Hayes, Secy. Salary Dist. Council .....	3.00
April 6—Adam Koch, hall rent March 6, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 23, and May 6 .....	20.00

**Total .....**\$161.75

Total amount in bank Jan. 1.....\$185.68

Total Receipts to May 1.....71.00

**Total .....**\$256.68

Total expenses from Jan. 1 to

May 1 .....

**\$161.75**

Total amount in bank May 1, '08...\$94.93

Approved by Audit Committee.

WM. M. HICKEY.

JOS. M. HOGAN.

FRED DANIELS.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Charter Fee, for each member.....	\$1 00
Seal .....	3 50
Rolled Gold Charms.....	2 00
Solid Gold Emblematic Buttons, ea.	1 00
Heavy Rolled Gold Emblematic Buttons, each .....	50
Solid Gold Cuff Buttons, per pair...	2 00
Rolled Gold Cuff Buttons, per pair.	1 50
Constitutions, per 100.....	5 00
Membership Cards, per 100.....	1 00
Traveling Cards, per dozen.....	50
Withdrawal Cards, per dozen.....	50
Application Blanks, per 100.....	50
Extra Rituals, each.....	25
Working Cards, per 100.....	50
Official Letter Paper, per 100.....	50
Official Envelopes, per 100.....	50
Official Notice of Arrears, per 100..	50
F. S. Report Blanks, per dozen....	50
Set of Books, including Receipts, Warrants, etc.....	\$5 00

ELECTRICAL WORKER subscription, per year .....	1 00
Treasurer's Account Book.....	50
Treasurer's Receipt Book.....	25
Warrant Book for R. S.....	25
Financial Secretary's Ledger, 200 pages ..	1 50
Financial Secretary's Ledger, 400 pages ..	2 50
Minute Book for R. S.....	75
Day Book .....	50
Roll Call Book.....	50

NOTE—The above articles will be supplied only when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order, otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

Address PETER W. COLLIN, G. S.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

## St. Louis No. 1.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Progress is slow in our Local, due to the general depression of business, which prevails elsewhere, and we have quite a few of our members unemployed, and no prospects for any great amount of work in the near future. In those times of depression we do not take due precaution and study the times and meet the conditions accordingly, hence we have more hardships, but there is just as great a duty we owe ourselves now as well as when we enjoy the prosperity of labors—a duty that sooner or later we may wake up to a realization and find that we have let a golden opportunity pass us by. That is the loyalty we show to the union labels, and I must add that should the members of the I. B. E. W. stand pat alone our strength would be felt in a very short time, which would start a reaction of the movement of better organizations, which would be equivalent to more peace, and a better guarantee that if we do not better our working conditions we will be placed in a better condition to maintain without any discord the conditions we now enjoy. Although we Electrical Workers have no label, we would receive greater benefits indirectly through our loyalty to the label than we do by not demanding them and the union men that we assist by demanding the label will be directly benefited with very little, if any, trouble to us.

As for the working conditions of No. 1 with the employers we are getting along harmoniously and our rules have proved satisfactory to all concerned.

We now have all the fixturemen with us. Several were initiated recently that did not come over to us last summer, and that gives full control of the situation.

We have for our officers Wm. D. McSorley, President; J. Thompson, V. P.; W. B. Smith, R. S.; Bro. H. J. Morrison was chosen Financial Secretary unanimously for the fourth annual term, and Bro. Geo. Weller agreed to hold the bag for us for another term, and was also chosen unanimously Treasurer. Bro. Pat J. Coughlin was handed the office of Business Agent, so with the above named brothers and others that are of the same type we will sail along as we have in the past.

JOHN MANSON.  
Press Secretary.

## Pittsburg No. 5.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term by Local No. 5:

President, T. A. Connelly; Vice President, H. Kennedy; Recording Secretary, M. P. Gordan; Financial Secretary, H. McDougal; Treasurer, J. E. Bown; Inspector, 1st, H. Entrekin; 2nd, J. Kearns; Foreman, Eugene O'Connell; Executive Board, Thos. Middleton, T. A. Connelly, F. Young, Jerry Houlaheh, J. E. Bown, J. S. Haskins, H. Kennedy, Ben Gracie, M. P. Gordan; Trustee, T. J. Stewart; Examining Board, H. Tepel, F. Young, J. A. Swaney.

Faternally,

M. P. GORDAN,  
Recording Secretary,  
416 Wood St.

## Pueblo No. 12.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I will try and let you know how things are here. There is no outside work here to speak of at present, but hope before long there will be. As for inside work here there is enough to keep our own brothers at work.

I will ask all brothers to excuse me for not answering their letters, as I have not been home much since the 20th of April and am likely to leave any old day now for a job in Las Aminus, Colo.

Here is the list of officers for this six months: F. P. Manley, President; J. L. Markey, V. P.; C. E. Eddington, R. S.; F. P. Manly, P. S.; Edw. Jackson, First Inspector; R. J. Moore, Second Inspector; J. B. Bridges, Foreman; J. H. Hart, F. S.; J. F. Campbell, Treas.

We also had a very pleasant visitor with us, our worthy third Grand Vice President, C. H. McConaughy, as he came unexpected and as the weather was so hot here, there was a very poor attendance that evening, but enough to give him a glad and welcome hand to our town, and hope that he will call again after the 15th of September and stay longer or have the power to leave an organizer in the state for a while for the good of the I. B. E. W.

Will close with best wishes to all the I. B. E. W.

Yours truly,

F. P. MANLEY,  
Press Secretary.

**Pittsburg No. 14.**

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Times are dull and getting worse in this burg, with many brothers out of work and no prospects. Floaters want to cut Pittsburg from their visiting card. No. 14 elected officers for the ensuing term last evening. They are: Bros. Young, President; Huey, Vice President; Allen, Recording Secretary; Willenpart, Financial Secretary and Business Agent; Allen and Groves, Delegates to special convention, if held; your humble servant as Treasurer and Press Secretary.

A majority of members, and especially of No. 14, are showing a very disinterested disposition in regard to their own and the Local's interests. They appear satisfied with existing opportunities, which are far and few between, God knows, and so does our loyal friend, Injunction Bill Taft. Perchance the indifferent and modest brothers are waiting for our judicial and legislative friends to do something for them. Don't worry, dear brothers, they are and will do a plenty, but now honestly, brothers, won't you feel ashamed to allow others to do your work and your thinking? You should not impose on your friends. Just think of the duty involved, of the responsibility, of the many things they have to do besides drawing their salary, going around the world. Then the brothers allowing them to tell them what to do, and how to do it, and when to do it. When are they going to tell you of that job, then to think of doing it for many millions of thoughtless people. God knows it is past the understanding of many and great men.

My object is to wake up the latent and indifferent brothers. All should read and digest the editorial in the June WORKER. We should co-operate in making the journal an educational medium. As I take it, it is not printed to keep the printers at work or to create expense on the Brotherhood. We agree with the editor that the principle is sound, but it is men, measures and object to be attained where we fail. The labor problem is what each union man has to solve, and the ballot box is the only means at hand now except a study of the economic and political sciences, and it is the duty of all to get posted.

On account of the short time I could not prepare a good letter, but in the next issue I hope to have one on "What Does True Unionism Consist?"

Yours for co-operation,

G. A. S.,  
Press Secretary.

**Detroit No. 18.**

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As far as work is concerned in Detroit, it seems about the same as when I wrote the last letter. All small jobs and usually a few men on the waiting for a job list. There is only one big job on here at present—the Y. M. C. A. building, and that is strictly a "rat" job from start to finish.

At a well attended meeting last Friday an almost entirely new set of officers were elected. John Bushy, who for a long time was our worthy business agent, is still taking an active interest and was elected to fill the office of president. Daniel Kerwin, Vice President; Anthony Dumveke, Rec. Sec.; Clarence Blackmer, 1st inspector; Louis Jocque, 2d inspector; Fred Snyder, Foreman; John O'Brien, Trustee, 18 months; Jos. Danahey, Business Agent.

Bro. Danahey is a young man full of ambition who has gone into the office to make good or know the reason why, and for a hustler he can't be beat. He has very successfully filled the place of Bro. Elder, who resigned. Bro. Elder was one of the most efficient men we ever had in the office, but he saw another job that looked good to him and it was with regret that we accepted his resignation.

There is not much change in the situation since last month, so I will try and think up more news for the next edition of the WORKER.

Faternally yours,

M. T. GREEN,  
Press Secretary.

**New York No. 20.**

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, brothers, things are about the same as when you last heard from Local 20, not very much business going on, only I don't think we have quite so many idle brothers as we did have, but from general appearances things will surely pick up in the near future.

We had our election of officers and we elected a very good set, too. Bro. Wm. Geron, Pres.; Bro. Warburton, Past Pres. of 522, elected Vice Pres.; Bro. McCoy, F. S.; Bro. Sherman, R. S., and the other minor offices all well filled. We also have put a delegate in the field to watch out

for our interest. He is Bro. Sutherland. "Bill," you all know him, and there is no doubt he will fill the bill, as Bro. Sutherland can give the best of them an argument, for he has proved it in the past in the interest of Local 20.

It seems to be the policy of some members in Locals throughout the country to try and form cliques, and then try and run Locals to suit themselves. Now, brothers, there is no doubt but all Locals need good timber at the head of them, but it is not always the brothers who do the most talking in a meeting that make the best union men, for time will tell in a Local who are the loyal ones and the ones who have the Local at heart and work for the benefit of all and not only for their own benefit. In my mind we have three kind of union men: First, the man who is afraid to let any one know he is a union man; in fact afraid to call his soul his own; second, the radical union man; pass him up, brothers; he's your trouble maker, and think the conservative union man, one man of the latter class is as good as a dozen of the other two classes to a Local and I think many of the brothers will bear me out. Well, I could write all night on that question, but time and space won't admit.

It is with heavy heart I have to relate that we still keep losing our beloved brothers. We have had an awful siege of it. Brothers, here in New York we had Bro. Thos. Curtin killed in Far Rockaway and Bro. Jack McDonald killed in Flatbush Light Co., one of No. 20's best members, and I know most of you will be surprised to hear of Bro. Jesse Boylan's death. He was hurt on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.'s overhead system and passed away shortly after. Pretty tough, I tell you, when you think of Bros. Boylan and McDonald, both linemen, 16 or 17 years' experience; also Bro. P. Powers of Philadelphia was also killed on the same job as Bro. Boylan. I dare say there have been more linemen killed right in this vicinity in the past year than in any part of the country, and would you believe it, we have men right here among us who are just as well satisfied with their \$2.50 and \$2.75 a day as they were ten years ago. But it is the old story, no organization to back us. But maybe now that we have a good man to represent us we may dare ask for a little more money, then these companies will see what linemen have a union for.

I try and make myself as brief as possible, but when I get started on these subjects it is hard for me to stop. We have taken in our fold that busy little Local 522 of Brooklyn, also Staten Island, so you see we now got a big Local here.

Well, I must now bring these lines to a close, but before I do so I have just heard that another old member of Local 20, Jack

Simpson, was killed, doing three rail work. Would to God this awful slaughter would end, but we never know who will be next it has got so bad here lately that all I can write in every letter to the WORKER is about the brothers we lose every month, but I know most all our men have friends all over the country and I think news of this kind interests them.

With Local 20's best wishes to all sister Locals, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

F. RAPLEY.

### Omaha No. 22.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Aye, ye Gods and little fishes, 22 and Omaha have been moving some. We have been so busy the last two months that we haven't had time to spit.

Applications are coming in so fast the Recording Secretary could not see over the pile without standing up, and so far twenty-four new members crown our efforts, and join hands with us in making a grand struggle for an honest existence, justice and fair play. There is such a strong current of electricity passing over Omaha and vicinity that before long even the Missouri river will sit up and take notice of us. I am glad to say, however, that the electrical contractors, with one exception, are fair with us, and they are striving more than ever to go hand in hand with us. They undoubtedly realize that to get along with skilled labor, and that the best interests be kept forward, they must meet us half way.

Never in the history of this county has there been such an upheaval of facts and figures constantly being put before the public, not only in our calling, but in every line of trade, and here I wish to say that electricity has and is doing much to further and properly present the cause of the laboring masses, and for proof one has only to go to any moving picture show to be convinced. The picture machine can and will accomplish more good than all the hot air pushers on God's green earth, and give them credit for what they have done, but their days have passed. Bring out the conditions of the working people with a moving picture machine against some building or canvass where the public can see for themselves. You could never get a board of health or commission to visit some of the dumps people earn a living in. They are afraid they would get a disease of some kind, and if they did its dollars to doughnuts they would thoroughly sterilize themselves afterwards, but we are living in a fast world now and the public

in general are thinking more and more to the betterment of mankind, realizing no doubt that we are all human beings, rich or poor, big and little. This also includes Taft. But coming back to Omaha again, we have better than 90 per cent of all inside men in our local, with one black sheep and backslider trying to put us out of business, but then every dog has got to have his day.

Trusting I have not taken up too much of your space, I remain

Yours fraternally,

A. W. GRAYSON,  
Press Secretary.

### Duluth No. 31.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

We have not very much to offer in the way of good news. The hand of Providence has again taken away from our midst Bro. Denny, a good brother and well respected by all. His young wife has our most heartfelt sympathy. He was buried with honors from our Local organization.

We also express our sympathy for Bro. Dunn, who is lying in the hospital with a fracture of the leg, he having fallen from a pole. He is getting along nicely and having good care, with a pleasant visit from the brothers occasionally, which helps to pass the time.

Our news in general is not very encouraging. The boys are still out and work is not very plentiful.

Brothers, keep away from Duluth, as we have not enough work for our old members. We have heard that members in other Locals have been informed that the lockout is all over, but not so.

Our bulwarks are as firm as ever and hope to be able to come out victorious.

Our sympathy goes out for Bro. L. R. Miller, who is at Glenwood Springs recuperating from a bad case of blood poison.

We are getting all our preparations made to show our strength on Labor day, and hope to show some of our fallen brothers that we are still up to the old motto: "United we stand, divided we fall."

With best wishes to all Locals, I remain,  
Yours fraternally,

H. J. GIBBS,  
Press Secretary.

### Cleveland No. 39.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

George Eliot's message to the world is "that men and women make men and

women," and the trade unionists' message to the toiler is "that unionism make men and women in all that these terms imply." "What do I get out of the union?" is an expression we often hear from men who, through ignorance or lack of common sense, cannot see beyond their own narrow vision. No one who has been in the movement any length of time can say that they have not improved their own condition and laid the foundation for future achievements that will work for the complete emancipation of the toiler. Unionism is an education in itself, and to derive the full benefits of its teachings we must of necessity comprehend its doctrines, we must study and practice its principles in the same manner that we master the principles of our trade. Until men make up their minds to do this there will be little or no progress toward the ideal condition which unionism is asking you to accept. Most men are as blind as bats and you can find thousands of them in the electrical business. Their slogan is, "God bless me and my wife, John and his wife, us four and no more, and let the devil take the rest." While they are practicing this selfish doctrine there are, I am glad to say, other conscientious and intelligent men making self-sacrifices and enduring untold suffering, endeavoring to improve the condition of such ignorant and narrow minded men who would not lift their finger to help a fellow-being. The old saying is that "It takes all kinds of men to make a world," but these fellows must be the scum of the earth. There are "rats" and "snakes" in the labor movement. The "rat" fights in the open under his true colors. The "snake" strikes you with his venom in the dark; he carries a card, and you can usually recognize this species by the language he uses to cause strife and discontent in the Local. "What is the use of having a union? Although he works eight hours and receives the scale which the union fought hard for. Let's educate them, brothers; it would be an excellent plan for the Brotherhood to employ a corps of instructors who would go into all of the Locals and deliver lectures on unionism.

Bro. Geib, of No. 39, is teaching the boys "how a business agent should perform his duties." He is certainly an infallible worker. He displayed the same remarkable energy when he was an inspector and I suppose it must be constitutional with him.

Bro. Mike Cullen is still in the harness, one of the best mechanics in the business, and the only objection I have to him as a man is "that he will not blow." I think that is one of our obligations to a brother, especially on a warm day.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Local No. 39:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved and honored fellow member, John Lloyd.

WHEREAS, The infinite relations held during an electrical and social career by our brother with members of our Union make it our solemn duty to express our esteem for his manly worth and keep sorrow at the loss, and of a still heavier loss sustained by those nearer and dearer to him; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we, the Electrical Workers of Local Union No. 39, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved parents and relatives. We deeply regret the loss to our Local Union by his sad departure from our ranks to a happy home; that the charter of Local No. 39 be draped for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be published in our official journal, also a copy be sent to his mother in England, and that it also be spread on the minutes of Local 39.

Fraternally,  
THE PRESS SECRETARY.

#### Cleveland No. 39.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Once upon a time a few men wise beyond their organization took it into their minds that they would abolish the time honored custom of parading on Labor day. These men resided in a western city noted for the loyalty of its citizens to the cause of labor. The most astonishing feature about this was that these men were able to convert the majority of the trade unionists to the fact that Labor day parading was a useless and expensive custom, and should be abolished. When Labor day came to that town not a drum was heard, nor a flag to be seen anywhere on its broad avenues. The employers, most of whom resided in the east, heard that there were no demonstrations of the strength of the toilers on Labor day, and took it for granted that the spirit of unionism among the toilers of that town was waning. In the course of time the employers sent notices to their employees that a reduction in wages was to be enforced. Then the toilers awoke to the fact that they had a fight on their hands, the cost of which would buy uniforms for many years to come. These are historical facts and on Labor day, 1908, the Labor day demonstration in that town will eclipse anything ever attempted in the manner of showing their power and strength to the general public. Brothers, do not let any one influence your better judgment relative to showing your strength on Labor day. Fall in line, brothers; show by your actions that you are with us. Talk is cheap but it takes manhood and courage to show your colors. The only reason that some people

do not favor Labor day demonstrations is that the boss might see them in line. Such people are contemptible and know as much about the principles of trade unionism as a hog does about going to war.

Brothers, if you are one of us, show it by your actions on Labor day. Every one who is not in line on that day is a card man, but not a union man. Bro. Davison displayed good judgment in selecting the suits for Labor day.

Bro. Campbell was elected our representative to the meeting at Springfield.

Bro. Geib, our Business Agent, is slowly but surely pushing our Local into the front ranks of the banner Locals. It is only a question of time when every Electrical Worker under our jurisdiction will carry a card from Local 39. He must, of course, have assistance. Are you doing your share? Every effort you make for the progress and welfare of your Local means big returns for you, which can be measured in dollars. That's right, "smile" and "get busy."

Fraternally,  
THE PRESS SECRETARY.

#### Rochester No. 44.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Here we are again, boys—first in over six months. Well, things were quiet around here till Bro. E. Mullvay struck in and it seems as if he brought good times with him. Well, we can not complain. There has been as much work around here the past eight months as there were previous to the panic or hard times. There are only a few boys idle now.

Well, the companies here have started something new in the shape of a combination outfit. The light company has a wagon out with a man from the Home and Bell Telephone company and a park board man and the city inspector acts as boss, and the Bell Telephone company has a like wagon. Well, so far I think it is a success for a city with many trees.

Well, No. 44 held a picnic on the 18th. It was a very wet day and the boys got pretty damp, and some of them have not dried out yet.

With best wishes to all,  
Yours fraternally,  
W. O'BRIEN,  
Press Secretary.

#### Buffalo No. 45.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, just a few lines from Local 45 to let you all know that we are still in the land of the living, for things picked up some and I guess all of the boys have got to work at last and I do hope such will continue for ever more, for some of the boys have had a pretty hard time of it

for months passed by. But don't think by my few remarks that things are brisk here, for I will state for the good of the Local that there is very little new or construction work going on and I don't think there will be for some months. So, boys, I would advise you all to stay away from Buffalo for the time being and don't pay any attention to that old saying, "Put me off at Buffalo." There was a time when that saying sounded good to us all, but not now; but I might state that I think it will in time, for both telephone companies have a great deal of new work to do, but they are like all other companies; that is, they are making no pretense to carry it on at the present, but when they do and times get good be sure to have a card paid up in full and receiving a journal every month and you will see a notice in same advising all brothers and they can act accordingly.

Well, 45 had its election of officers for the last six months of 1908, and there is one thing the members of 45 do know and that is to know when a man does his duty and does it well, for they elected most of the old officers and I might state they are loyal and conscientious hard workers for Local 45, for such brothers as Wegor, McDougall, McCadden, Devlin, Marrion and Cunningham are a hard bunch to beat at their respective stations, always pleasant and their eyes and ears open to benefit Local 45 in any shape or manner they know how. Our former Recording Secretary, J. O'Connor, resigned at his own request, after serving the Local for years. Every one was sorry to see him go, but he was persistent. I heard a rumor lately that his time is greatly taken up on the west side, and that he is thinking of doing something very serious. Well, if such is the case, I know he has got the hearty best wishes of all members of 45, for Jack was one of the boys and the best they make.

We elected Forest Lamme in his place, and I am sure he will ably fill the office.

Just a few more words before I close, and that is, boys, attend our meetings more regularly, for I must say the attendance has been very slim lately. You all know we only meet twice a month and surely you can find time to attend once a month, if not twice. Remember, it is very discouraging to our officers to see such slim attendance, so, boys, wake up and let us see if we can't make 45 look like it did of old.

Officers of L. U. 45, I. B. E. W.: President, Joseph Wegor, 206 Madison street; Vice Pres., T. J. McDougall; Rec. Sec., Forrest Lamme, 332 Niagara street; Fin. Sec., J. E. McCadden, 391 Herkimer street; 1st Insp., William Mommer; 2d Insp., H. Robinson; Foreman, H. Stickney; Trustees, B. Earl, F. Devlin, Marrion; Dele-

gates to U. T. and L. Council, A. Cunningham, T. McDougall, W. J. Bachman and W. Kanmeyer.

Well, as this is my first letter as Press Secretary, I have tried to do my best, so boys, do me a favor and don't criticise it, and you will hear from me more often than you have in the past. So with best wishes to all, I remain

Yours fraternally,

H. ROBINSON,  
Press Secretary.

### Denver No. 68.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Greeting: The National Convention over, where we nominated the next President of the United States, the visitors gone home to tell the neighbors and friends what a fine state and city we have, and so as the excitement has subsided I consider it good form to see our Local represented in this issue. We elected officers as follows: President, William Guscott; Vice President, Robert Hannil; Recording Secretary, James Fisher; Financial Secretary, Charles Oliver; Advisory Board, Chris Doss, Wm. Weaver, and Wm. Guscott.

We have an efficient set of officers from which we expect much, but all we have to do is our duty and that well done by everyone is a noble accomplishment. At the present time we have no strife or dissension among us, in fact, everything runs along as smoothly and harmoniously as electricity follows the path of least resistance to the ground. Now, this is a remarkable condition of affairs, considering the idiosyncrasies of some of our members. We have with us James Mathew Houston Wall, the dean of local sleuths. Anything that Mathew may overlook can be found in the active brain of Rufus J. Bristoe, his rival, and the revelations are not only amusing but sometimes startling and instructive.

Harmony and good will also prevails between the contractors and No. 68, but competition is extremely keen, so much so the pace necessary to travel is plainly shown by the emaciated and worn out look of the men behind the brace and the twirlers of the stocks. However, the craft keeps gliding along, but the water is pretty shallow and there is not enough room for any more passengers, so don't come this way. There are daily sessions held now.

In all cities, especially in our business, unless building is almost booming, there are men out of work. All this goes to show that something is wrong and that is we have grown and expanded faster than the market advanced; in fact, if a census were taken it would be found that almost 50 per cent of our membership do not average \$65 a month yearly. There



are several causes for this. The first is that those outside the trade think it the best in the world, and the fascination of imagination is spread by them so that every man would have his offspring and relations take up the business. Again the attitude of the unions in the past has been one continual ovation and invitation of all outsiders who could put in a door bell to come and join. The result is we are overcrowded with so many bum wiremen and too many apprentices. In many cases the smaller Locals give journeymen cards to men who never worked six months at the trade.

With the apprentice system as it stands today many journeymen are loafing while the apprentice is getting his. Nothing else can be expected. You can't blame the contractors; they are in the business for money; and you can't blame the apprentices. The blame is on the system. Some action should be taken looking to a change and a necessary restriction of the members, etc., allowed now. In fact, what is most needed is for action to be taken by the convention or a referendum vote whereby we take in no more apprentices for a given period, this in order to give more exercise to the present membership. Several other unions have done this satisfactorily. Many things could be done to strengthen the lines. Applicant's references should be given closer attention. They do no more harm where they are than good when in, because all our work is generally protected by the council affiliations. This may not meet with approval by many of the brothers, but under the laboring economies of today many instances occur where much injury is caused to old members by forced necessity for the "survival of the fittest."

Many beneficial results will be obtained when the rank and file show the right kind of character, by coming out in defense of rights, whether or not their action will have a direct effect upon their bread basket. At the present time, contrary to general belief, the seat of wisdom of many, indeed, is in the stomach instead of in the brain. But in the great struggle of life where the strong hand is against the weak, where strenuousness and endurance, coupled with cunningness and duplicity, is the order of the fray; it is no wonder so many think of a meal instead of a fact. Still, year by year the course of events bring more wisdom and we can all look forward to the time when the employer of labor will look more reasonably and justly at the organizations of toilers to protect themselves against the demon—profit.

I will close now by quoting Admiral Nelson's words to his command at Trafalgar: "England expects every man to do his duty." These remarks are especially applicable to every member of the Broth-

erhood. The I. B. E. W. expects every man to do his duty, for that will bring peace of mind, more prosperity and much happiness.

Best wishes and regards to every one at large.

Yours truly,

JAMES F. O'HARE,  
Press Secretary.

#### Dallas No. 69.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I has been some time since 69 has let itself be heard from, and as I have the honor of being elected Press Secretary, I will do my duty as best I can.

I will give a list of the newly-elected officers as follows: Pres., W. J. Thomson, 176 Bryan; Vice Pres., O. W. Allen, 197 3d avenue; Rec. Sec., R. W. Aberwright, 472 Cole avenue; 1st Insp., W. T. Butcher, box 827; 2d Insp., M. S. Allen, 197 3d avenue; Press Sec., O. W. Allen, 197 3d avenue.

V. H. Torbert is filling the unexpired term of Financial Secretary and Treasurer.

There is nothing doing as yet on the new phone job, and as they have until the first of October to start, they are not putting any one on. This is to be a strictly card job. Inside work is dull. Keep away.

With best wishes to the I. B. E. W. is the attitude of 69. I am,

Fraternally,

O. W. ALLEN,  
Press Secretary.

#### Syracuse No. 79.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

While we hear from some people all the time, there are others that we seldom if ever hear from unless they have a grievance or are looking for something. While we have no grievance we are looking for something, and still nothing that will impoverish any one, just a little sympathy for the loss of one of our finest brothers, the late Frank Doyle, who was killed between Savannah and Port Byron by coming in contact with the high voltage line of the R. S. & E. electric road. I also wish to thank Local 42, of Utica, N. Y., and all the brothers for the showing they made at the late brother's funeral, for the weather was certainly very miserable, raining all the while. We also wish to extend our sympathy to Local 42 in their loss of Bro. Chas. Harmes.

While we are not enjoying anything extra in the line of good times we have a chance for a brother once in a while. At our last election the following officers were elected to look after our interest: President, H. Macey; Vice President, A. Taylor; Financial Secretary, J. W. Hill-

man; Treasurer, John Walsh; Recording Secretary, G. W. Columbus; First Inspector, J. Latter; Second Inspector, E. Greene; Foreman, F. Schaefer; Press Secretary, G. W. Columbus.

Hoping that the discord that is prevailing among our members and the G. O. will soon be adjusted and everything be peace and harmony from now on, I will close my first letter as Press Secretary from Local 79.

Fraternally yours,  
GEO. W. COLUMBUS,  
Press Secretary.

### **Milwaukee No. 83.**

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, as this is my first letter, will say that things are picking up around Milwaukee. The Bell is doing some work out in the State and that helped us out some. Bro. Moore is running the job for the Chicago-Milwaukee Electric R. R., and will say that you got to have a ticket in your pocket if you land on this job. Will ring off this time.

WILLIAM SCHNEIDER,  
Press Secretary.

P. S.—Will R. DeRalph please write to William Schneider, 924 Muskego avenue, Milwaukee?

### **Newark No. 87.**

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Here we are again on the job, slightly disabled, but still in the ring.

The workers of the grand army of workers of the I. B. E. W. may imagine that Local 87 has passed away during the hard winter just passed, but 87, located at Newark (mosquito state—New Jersey) is very much alive and even though we have not fully recovered from the solar plexus blow dealt out by those who have the necessary (capital). 87 is doing business at the same old stand.

It is with great pleasure that I can inform the absent members of Local 87 that our tried and found true Vice President, after having been given a most satisfactory test as Vice, has been advanced to the high and honorable position of President, and as there are so many of the boys of No. 87 able and willing to fill this position it is considered a high honor to any one who is victorious in getting the office. To say that he is now forced to wear a hat several sizes larger than when he was Vice President, even though such may be the case, it is not caused by the feeling of importance he may have, but caused by the additional knowledge he has acquired by constant study of parliamentary laws and rulings and the constitution of the I. B. E. W., so that he can properly fill the office. He has this knowledge constantly on tap for

the information of the members of 87 or any brother who may desire information on any subject.

The boys regretted to have Bro. Collins leave the office after filling same in such a satisfactory manner for several years, but Bro. Collins was forced to decline another term owing to the fact that he had accepted a position of responsibility and importance with one of the leading companies of the United States, and his time was so occupied he could not serve in the capacity of President satisfactory as he thought.

That is one of the features of No. 87. It makes no difference how important or honored the office may be, none of the boys will attempt to occupy the office by half, as this often caused a poor example to others in any organization where often the officers are absent at a meeting and at all times should be guarded against. It has often been remarked by visitors that the officers of No. 87 could not be kept from the meetings except to attend their own funerals, and that we all hope may be deferred for years to come.

Work is improving slowly in this locality, but the trouble is that the companies will not put on any more help until necessity actually demands it, and it is only a case of penny wise and pound foolish, as it is absolutely certain that the work necessary to keep the plants in proper working order is accumulating and will soon have to be done. Those who laugh last laugh best, so, boys, be on the job, have your card in your pocket at all times so you can be ready to accept when the good things begin to be passed around.

From the reports in the daily papers, prosperity is again on its journey over our fair land and do not have it said of you that you are not in a position to receive it and partake of your portion of the same when it comes your way.

I would impress on the minds of the members of the I. B. E. W. that election of our highest office in the land is about to take place in the near future. Therefore, boys, look before you leap; consider well the needs of the working class and cast your ballot according to what you think will better the conditions; do not be led by what your grandfather, father, brother or friend may vote or say; be a man of your own mind, and be a free man for one day in the 365 of the year. Beware of promises by the great political machines, as they only make promises to secure the necessary votes and after the battle has been decided forget (if not forgotten, they are not practiced) what was said and promised before. Boys, visit No. 87 and see our new President. He is a peach and we feel as proud of him as a little boy with brass-toed and red-topped boots.

We meet every Friday night.

H. E.

**Worcester No. 96.**

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Some of the regular readers of the correspondence papers probably think that Local No. 96 has joined the down and out club, but not so. We are still here doing business at the old stand, and according to present indications will stay here for some time to come.

The "panic" struck Worcester a long time ago and things have been very quiet here since, very few members of the Local are working full time and quite a few none at all. Still we are not disheartened, but to the contrary are feeling rather more "kippy" than we have felt for a couple of years. The reason for this is that after a two years "ex-communication" we have been re-seated in the Central Labor Union, and whatever little unpleasantness existed in the past has been entirely eliminated. Since being reinstated our delegates have been appointed to several rather important committees, which convinces us that we are entirely welcome. Another really worthy thing that I must not forget to mention is the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. The organization has been formed here and has just gotten down to a place where we expect it to accomplish great things for us. The two secretaries recently elected are members of this Local. I guess that is our share. Affiliation with the new body and the C. L. U. has aroused considerable enthusiasm and our attendance has increased wonderfully considering the weather. The new officers elected and installed this month are: Bros. H. S. Goodwin, Pres.; Milan Rodorawovitch, Vice Pres.; D. G. Monahan, R. S.; S. S. Strout, F. S.; Chas. E. Green, Treas.; P. Ahearn, 1st Insp.; D. Ralph, 2nd Insp.; W. Henrikson, Foreman; Geo. H. Miller, Press Secretary and Trustee for eighteen months. The new Executive Board is: S. A. Strout, Chairman; Geo. H. Miller, Secretary; Paul T. Hagberg, H. T. Goodwin, George J. Brouillette and D. G. Monahan. This board recently had their organization meeting and resolved to put in some good hard work this term (even if it does mean an evening sacrificed now and then) in an endeavor to square up some of the unfair shops, of which we still have a few left.

Since writing my last letter I have had the extreme pleasure of seeing two of them go up higher than kites, and before I write many more letters to the WORKER I may tell you about another one (or two). The Worcester Electric Contract Co., one of the firms which locked our men out two years ago, recently went up with an awful noise. The manager (Meacham, who has been a scab in "good" standing for two years) had the boss pulled in for stealing \$300.00 of somebody's money. No one knew just

who it belonged to, but the best bet is that the boss "stole" it from himself. The judge bound him over to the high court and we haven't heard of it since. It was the straw that broke the camel's back, however (he had other troubles, I assure you), for the company went out of business within a week. Meacham, who is one of the four who refused to strike with us, although a member of the strike committee, then went into business, but didn't last long. He paid an employment office seven or eight dollars for a job this week and has left town. Au revoir! That is the road all of the rats will eventually travel. We still have a few unfair shops, which are: Coughlin Electric Co. (formerly Page Electric Co.); we sometimes wonder if about one thousand letters which we scattered through New England relative to unfair stock, had anything to do with the change of name; also the Delta Electric Company, Vic Rosseleau, and George Brigham. The above is about all the local matter there is to "harp" about.

I would very much like to say a word or two on a matter that should vitally interest every member of the Brotherhood. I refer to the special convention that has been called to take place in St. Louis on September 15th. I do doubt for one moment that the convention was called in any but a proper manner, but I do believe, in common with probably thousands of others, that quite a few "snide" methods were used in bringing about the call. My belief is that the larger locals are pulling off a "con" game, and using the general office as the temporary victims, with the intention of making the smaller locals the permanent ones. The referendum vote on "class" and "branch" is still fresh in our minds; that is simply one instance of where the big fellows were trying to change the constitution to suit themselves; that was a little too plain, however, and we cheerfully killed it, so now the best bet is they are springing a new one. At the last convention they fought to keep out the article protecting men who had been in the I. B. three years, and the smaller locals outvoted them. Now the only way left for them to win is to keep the small fellows out; they know they can't do that at Toronto next year, because every union can afford to be represented when the coin comes out of the Convention Fund. The only thing that they possibly could do was to have a special convention called, knowing that the small locals could not afford to send a delegate. That they have done and the only thing that we can do is to make some effort to confine them to the business for which the convention was called. Do you realize, brothers, that the meeting which demanded the convention was made up of delegates rep-

resenting just thirty-three organizations of this brotherhood, when we have a total of almost seven hundred affiliated organizations? What is the referendum for? Why did not the "reform" locals follow the constitution and put the question to a referendum vote? I will answer the question. Because, if they did, we would all have had a say and chances are 100 to 1 that there would have been no convention until the regular one next year. They didn't have the nerve of Steve Brodie, and wouldn't take the chance, for fear it would travel the same road that the "class and branch" farce did. I, as a delegate to the New England District Council, heard the appeal read for a representative to the meeting of the G. E. B. and as I remember the matter, the letter read that this body was to "inquire" into matter with which we are familiar. What I want to know is, if this body was looking for information, why did they refuse Bro. Collins the floor when he asked for that privilege? Can any fair-minded man have but one answer? It is simply ridiculous and I have heard it spoken of in Worcester by men of other crafts as "dirt." When the Grand Secretary of an organization of this kind is refused the floor, especially in a case like the one at hand, it is an incontrovertible fact that the ones responsible are very much biased. In this letter I am not stating my opinions alone, but the feelings of the whole organization, which unanimously authorized me to write it.

Wake up, small locals, and protect yourselves; protect vigorously against this contemplated outrage, and as a final word, I'd like to say to the instigators of this trouble, the I. B. don't belong to Chicago, St. Louis, Washington, or any other city, but to all of us. We are as good union men as any of you, and all we ask is "live and let live," so give us a chance, knowing that right must and will prevail.

I am,  
Fraternally yours,  
GEORGE H. MILLER,  
Press Secretary.

#### Paterson No. 102.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

We are on a strike against the open shop, being tried by two of our contractors, we have been against it since June 15. We feel quite confident of winning. Please publish in the WORKER and ask all brothers to keep away. Will give you notice as soon as settled, and please publish that we have changed our meeting place. We meet Thursday night of each week at the Labor Lyceum, 319 Van Houten street.

Our officers are the same as last term. With best wishes I remain,

Yours fraternally,  
A. BENNETT,  
Financial Secretary.

#### Rock Island No. 109.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Just where to begin, I am at a loss, but will endeavor to fulfill the request of my superiors.

The question at issue just now is the coming election of our government, and I would like to say to the brothers that if you would only discuss your local election as wisely as you think you do the one coming next November, you would do more to better conditions.

What do you gain by putting in so much time arguing about this party or that party in politics? Now that may sound funny to you, but I am not a party man, only when it comes to betterment of organized labor.

I think if organized labor expects to advance very fast, it is high time all this child's play stopped, and a man from our own ranks put up for that much craved office. There is no doubt there is just as intelligent men in organized labor as in trusts, banks or the money circle. Why not get one there? It is worth trying.

Think this over, brothers; tell of it to your friends, and don't stop at that but work to that end.

Remember, we have a candidate up that says he is for the working man, but he forgets that he, as a judge, granted a few injunctions against organized labor when the members were trying to get better conditions.

A word to the P. S.'s, as I see it, in regard to members not attending meetings. There is no use to advertise the fact in the WORKER, as that does very little or no good, and remember there are others than members who read said journal.

All crafts, more or less, are guilty of this, and as I see it, it in a way keeps the employers posted as to the general condition of the said local union, and I believe works harm.

If the standbys would keep working (as they do any way) and endeavor to get conditions to a point where they can put it before those stay-away fellows and show them they must "tote" their half or get off the earth, we would then be able to dictate to the money bags.

This can be accomplished by keeping your mouth shut when you are outside of the meeting hall. No man is a union man just because he carries a card. He must share the responsibilities and be a worker and not a donater to hold his job.

Work conditions here are what you will find in a majority of other places—nothing doing, but we are hoping there will soon be.

Brothers, there is lots of good advice in our June WORKER, and if you will read it and reflect upon what you read, you will be benefited thereby.

Our Brotherhood is not a plaything, but a matter of business that you are one of the firm, and you should look at it in that way. If you do and work its advancement, you will be surprised at the result.

Fraternally,

B. A. STEPHENS.

### Rock Island No. 109.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Now, you smart guys, set steady in the boat; the waves will get to you. What matters it to you if I don't have a letter in the WORKER? Just keep your shirt on, and use that energy you are wasting to uplift our cause.

Nos. 109 and 278 gave an open meeting on Friday, the 24th inst., and had the pleasure of having our G. P., Bro. McNulty, to give us an interesting talk and tell us of our shortcoming, and I believe that our meeting was a success, and this vicinity will come out of it. Come again, Bro. McNulty. We like to hear your kind of talk, and also your smiling face.

I myself believe in staying by the constitution, be it right or wrong, but we must strive to make it right.

Agitate our cause at every opportunity, and also the idea of putting in a labor president at Washington, D. C. Don't stick the party idea that our forefathers did, but let us get a party of our own.

Think this over and tell us what you think of it.

No, I did not say anything about work. It is all used up. But we are praying that some will stray in real soon, and, brothers, just because this is a dull season don't forget the F. S. There are other reasons, and you will want to know him then, for we are going to make things hum and get where we should be now, at the top.

Fraternally yours,

B. A. STEPHENS.

Press Secretary.

### Oklahoma No. 155.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Prospects are some better now than they were a month ago, but nothing to brag of.

The telephone company has a pretty good bunch and the light company are putting on a man now and then if he carries the goods.

The attendance at our meetings is growing some now, despite the warm evenings. Last meeting was a record breaker for some time.

We have had our election and next week comes off the big inauguration. Those elected were: President, H. G. Walker, re-elected; V. P., W. Goree; R. S., C. F. Blocher; 1st Insp., L. King; Foreman, A. Adams; Trustee, O. A. Waller; and we are prepared to keep the good work going.

Labor Day is being talked of now and our central body is making arrangements for it to be a banner occasion. There is three of the fair sex out now for the honor of queen of the day and it promises to be a great contest between the printers, painters and garment workers.

The old time standard bearer, Bro. "Dady" Pearson, drove in the other day and hitched for a while with the light company.

From the complaints that are coming in here from brothers of other L. U.'s, it seems as though it would be a good idea for the Financial Secretary to make a business of reading the notes in the WORKER each month for their benefit. We have started a correspondence with three or four L. U.'s trying to get cards straightened up.

If any one knows where M. B. Connery is or will notify me or tell him to write me, it will be quite a favor for each of us, as I have some good news for him.

Success to the I. B. E. W.

AL. WALLER.

### Oklahoma No. 155.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I was late with my letter last month, so will try a little earlier this time.

Work has picked up some this month, but there is about enough traveling brothers coming this way to keep the demand supplied, so could not offer much encouragement for any one to come this way, although if you have the goods we might be able to place you long enough for a road stake anyway.

If any one is thinking of coming this way at any time and have got time to wait for correspondence, you can probably get the information desired by writing the State Labor Bureau, or Charles Daugherty, Labor Commissioner, at Guthrie, Okla., as that is their business and are fair.

Bro. W. A. Nash has gone to Ardmore as delegate from No. 155 to the State Federation of Labor convention, and we feel that we are well represented, as he never overlooks a bet.

The attendance at our meetings has been some better lately, though the evenings have been warm and we expect it to continue increasing, as we are in the midst of a wave of enthusiasm and Labor day coming on and each one wants to get

next to what is going and get it right off the bat.

The prospects for Labor day are bright and the prospects are good for some prizes being given by our Locals, as we are thinking of having some contests. This promises to be the most celebrated Labor day ever held here.

We are having more than a little trouble with different locals finding out about brothers that come in and want to get straightened up and that have been trying to get some word from their L. U., and have failed and want the Local here to try and take up their troubles. What is the matter? Have all the Financial Secretaries forgotten how to write? Have they quit business or are they so neglectful with their duties that they don't care? If so, they had better be fired off the job and get some one that will attend to their duties.

We got three applications this month, and now there is as many new brothers on the roll call.

Bro. Ealy, who left here for sunny Southern Texas, has extended his trip on to Southern California. Brothers in California, give him the glad hand, as you will find him true blue.

Election is over and we think we have a good set, and are going to work to their interest and they to ours, and then all together.

Local No. 155 would like to know if there are any such Local as No. 48, Shawnee, Okla.; 533, Enid, Okla.; 579, Globe, Ariz.? If so, will they please make themselves known by answering our letters? If the officers they have cannot attend to the correspondence, get them a secretary or elect new officers that will attend to business.

Well, this is all for this time, so I ring off for this time.

Yours for the best,

AL. WALLER,  
Press Secretary.

#### Fort Worth No. 156.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Work in this vicinity is progressing nicely. All brothers are at work at present.

The Byers opera house job is moving along finely. Bros. Wartham Schotts & Co. have the contract.

Reports are current that the city commissioners are about to add 500 new arc lights, which insures some work for the wire fixers for a while.

Quite a number of shops have signed up with No. 156.

All the light companies agree to our rules, but refuse to sign contracts. But all the companies are in better shape with 156 than ever before. Our boys all seem

to be trying to be more consistent—whether they are eating watermelons, killing skunks, or talking politics.

That letter from No. 277 in the June WORKER by Buckler won my heart completely. I say if you kick, do it in "the open." More next month.

Fraternally,  
ROBERT G. ("CRIP") WRIGHT,  
Press Secretary.

#### Madison No. 159.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The following resolutions were adopted by L. U. No. 159, I. B. E. W., in the case of J. T. Phipps, deceased:

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved friend and brother, J. T. Phipps; and

WHEREAS, Our brother was a man of good principles and moral character; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the family of our late brother in this, their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in memory of our deceased brother, and a copy of these resolutions be recorded in our minute book, and a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

F. A. JACKSON,  
HERMAN ZARBUCK,  
WM. RICH,  
Committee.

#### Winnipeg No. 166.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Since I last wrote to the WORKER, our old agreements with the contractors expired on May 31. We regret very much having to inform the brothers that we are still working under old agreement.

In spite of the fact that we had Bro. Monjeau from Toronto, who, along with a strong committee, worked hard for three weeks trying to fix matters up satisfactorily, they were unable to do so. This is no doubt due to it being so exceptionally quiet in the building trade here this season.

So you can readily see that we had no alternative, as we have so many boys out of work at the present time.

We are not on strike, but we ask the boys to keep away from here, and so help us in that way. When things brighten we will let you know.

Bro. Monjeau left here for Saskatoon and vicinity, where he is now meeting with success in his organization work.

The following officers have been elected for the next term: President, W. H.

Bailey; Vice President, Roy Elgar; Foreman, H. J. Allen; Fin. Sec., E. R. Floyd; Rec. Sec., J. W. McLean; Treas., S. Barber; Trustees, N. G. Rippengal, Roy Elgar and J. Bloomer; Executive Board, Rippengal, Elgar, Bloomer, Newell and McLean; T. and L. Council, Barber, Floyd and Reynolds.

GEORGE H. IRWIN,  
Press Secretary.

### Helena No. 185.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As Local Union No. 185 has had no letter in the WORKER for quite a while and no doubt but what the brothers at large think that it (185) has gone beyond redemption, but I think it is my duty to let them know (the members at large) that we are still doing business at the same old place, and as strong as ever. In fact, we are getting stronger every day, and this can only be accomplished by each and every union man putting his shoulder to the wheel and help push the old car of humanity and justice up the hill to success.

Now, brothers, don't be afraid to do this by thinking that this wheel is made of some kind of explosive material, and as soon as you touch it that it may explode, but it won't do such thing. You may notice that there are some at it all the time, and none of them seem to be worried about it exploding.

You have no idea how easy it is until you touch off your resolution box, and try it once or twice. Now in order to show what you say you are or intend to be, attend the meetings and express your ideas to your younger brothers, who may not have had the experience that some of us have had, but not come up and sit there and leave one or two or the others do the talking for the whole Local.

There are members in organizations that are good for nothing else but pay their dues and receive benefits and you can take them out between you and the light and find some very big flaws in them, no matter how much he may talk for the good of the organization.

Now, to some of you card men (I say card men because some of you are compelled to carry a card or be called a scab). Don't be one of those kind that will cause a man to fall in the very jaws of poverty and death. Don't be one of those blatant, blockheaded barbarians by butting in and doing the work for less money just for the sake of a job, for that is what I call scabbing. Now, as you are a member or supposed to be one, so for you and your organization's sake, live up to your constitution and fulfill your obligation by attending your meetings and putting your shoulder to the wheel and help those that are ready to help you,

and by so doing we are bound to get the old car up the hill of success.

As the strike is now settled in the Inter-Mountain District, No. 3, which means the states of Montana, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming, I hope that all the old brothers will get back and by so doing it will bring a better attendance to the meetings.

But it is very dull here in Helena at the present, and would not advise any of the floating brothers to come here that are looking for work.

The Bell company has only five men working at the present and refuse to take any more. Out of these five, there are four rats. Two are experts at it and are as follows: Fred Bacon and Geo. Needy. The other two are Will Bryant and F. Avery. These two intend to pay their fine, which is \$250.00 each.

So I would advise the floaters to stay away until further notice.

Yours fraternally,  
J. A. SCHUMACHER.

### Atlantic City No. 210.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

A few lines from Local 210. We are still doing business at the old stand, and expect to keep on the job. Everybody is working and are happy. The subtraction company is going to spend \$100,000 in repairing their lines. They expect to start in August.

Our President, Robert White, is taking a vacation, traveling through the south and west. We don't know when he will return. Any one chancing to meet him will meet royal blood.

Bro. Ed. Gibbs is getting better. He is able to sit up and take notice. Good for him.

Bro. Jones has charge of all construction work for the Pleasantville Light Co. He is all right.

Our new Treasurer is a giant. He is 7 feet 4 inches. What do you think of him for a bank?

Bro. Frank Foley is in the hospital with typhoid fever.

No more news. Best wishes to the Brotherhood.

Fraternally yours,  
M. BUSKINS,  
Press Secretary.

### Atlantic City No. 211.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

There is joy as well as sorrow in the confines of Local No. 211, I. B. E. W. Joy because we have a strictly closed shop in Atlantic City. Sorrow because we just bid God speed to the (Judge) and his yearling orinon. All hail to you, Judge. You have left us a legacy which we hope when you return you will find it intact

and everybody working and carrying a good card.

Work is at a standstill just now, but we are looking for good times in 1909. At the last meeting the following officers were elected: President, Harry H. Field, No. 6, Church street; Financial Secretary, Wm. Bach, 109 N. Morris avenue; Recording Secretary, James Rowand, Pleasantville, N. J.

Fraternally,

HARRY H. FIELD,  
Press Secretary.

### Vancouver No. 213.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I have been requested to bring in some evidence of this local's existence. Of course you'll admit writing letters are well enough in their places, but actions not words, are the things which go to make men and heroes. I must say the brothers who read the opening address of Robins at Chicago had food for years of reflecting, but for mercy sakes don't take years reflecting that is what we have been doing in the trade union movement too long. I am sure every man on the American continent who has to work for a living realizes that so far he can measure easily all the good that has been done for him by his congressional and parliamentary representatives. But you cannot begin to measure what the other fellow, the "masters," have got out of the deal. However, great mistakes have been made in the past. Let us follow the right lines at once and vote for our own representatives. We are paying salaries to them in connection with this Brotherhood, placing implicit trust, etc., in them, and yet if we want them to go ahead and do more of the good work for our own class, some one yells, "Halt! They are too poor to be honest. They'll start to feather their own nests and build up a fine residence when they couldn't before find enough to jingle on a tombstone." Well, all I say to that is I am quite willing for the rest of my days to go on teaching and trusting in the working class to be more honest representatives than the majority of those we have had in the past, and the good hard earned trade unionist money that is and has been paid for lobbying, etc., I would rather give to the worthy representative of my own class with a fine home and palatial residence. If so it needs must be to put him above dishonest motives and low down tricks, providing him and his from the claws of the robbing and grafting elements, and thereby hasten towards a time when such traits can be looked back on with the disgust and the contempt they so well merit. We are now nearing the greatest time in the history of the trade union movement both in Canada and the United States. We are hard up against the injunction proposition and

so if we allow precedents to go on unchallenged I am very much afraid the movement had better buy a few car loads of crepe for distribution and prepare for its funeral, paying, as we have always done, the big corporation to say "It is finished."

Well, brothers, let us awake and not be traitors to ourselves, but with cherished hopes begin the fight anew with reinforced vigor, and vote for our own representative, even though his flag is half mast, but his heart and brain are both bent on the betterment and uplifting of his fellow workmen; in fact, the whole world.

Well, back to our boys. We have two Locals, 213 and 621, and both are doing fairly well. Work at present is not in a flourishing state and there are more men here at present than could do the work if twice as much had to be done. We had a Bro. Geary here doing some missionary work, but what he done I don't know, as he don't have to report to the locals, but to the Pacific Coast Council, and I expect in the next quarterly or half yearly report we will hear.

We have made specific arrangements with the new inside wiremen's local for the taking over of all their members off the books of L. U. 213, and I hope it will not be long ere that proposition is cleared up for good and aye.

The telephone company of this city is working on the open shop idea, and one cannot tell just how long that will go on, but I am sure again that the days of strike in connection with getting your rights are gone. Get representation and some day these corporations will want something (which you do not now control), but will then, and then it will be your innings, and you become the dictator. Your franchise will do it if you only think so and don't sell it for a five spot or a long beer. Wake up; remember the day of salvation is at hand.

As regards membership we are always taking in a few, and getting some queer ones straightened and put right and as you know there is or should be some rejoicing over a repentant.

An accident occurred with one of the brothers, one Lapete, and I am glad to report he is around again, but not working. I hope all the brothers will get paid up who are in arrears, as it is the hardest part of a brother's work or duty to say give him, so and so, assistance, as he needs it bad, but is not really entitled to it. I do hope each brother won't forget that we have been very good to the unfortunate in the past, and want to continue, but we only want from each one his paid up dues, so that we may help him if needs must be, and have his full support for the other brother that misfortune may overtake, so shake yourself. Don't throw the burden where it can't be



borne; have some yourself and see how it goes.

Well, brothers, I will close with best wishes to all, both officers and members, of the Brotherhood and remain,

Fraternally yours,

TEDDY KNIGHT.

#### Dayton No. 241.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Here are the ten commandments I learned from Bro. Tubmon in No. 9 in 1892:

1. You will never be sorry for hearing before judging.
2. For thinking before speaking.
3. For holding an angry tongue.
4. For closing your ear to a tale-bearer.
5. For giving a helping hand to a worthy brother.
6. For disbelieving most of ill reports.
7. For speaking evil of no one.
8. For being kind to the distressed.
9. And never forget your dues.
10. The Brotherhood will stay by you.

JACK BALLARD.

#### Ashland No. 255.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Nothing to do, so will get busy with a little junk for the August WORKER.

First of all to start with, I must let you know that 255 pulled off their first annual ball on the evening of July 3 and it was a grand success. There were over four hundred people that danced and those that did not dance took in the sights, which were, I must say, very swell. This dance of ours took place at the Eagles hall, and it was decorated with over five hundred lights, including all the electric fans and the big American flag, containing over fifty lights itself. Bro. Chas. Branzell worked a whole week on this flag and it certainly was a fine representation of skilled labor. The moon, which we used in the moon-light dance, was also a nice piece of work. It was put up by Bro. Robinson and a few more good men. In fact, the dance was the swellest that was ever held in Ashland, and to finish my dance story, Local 255 was just \$75.00 to the good when we got through.

In a month or so we are going to give a smoker. That's when the boys will get around, because we always have a good time. You don't have to take my word for it. Ask Bro. Tanner. He knows the time we had at the last one. "Eh, Frank?"

On the third of August Bro. S. J. Talaska is going to take in the convention at Minneapolis to represent Local 255.

You know who I am talking about. Well, that's me.

Bro. Bill Bailey is going to take a trip to Yellowstone Park, as his health is failing fast. I wouldn't like to be in Bill's boots when he wakes up.

Every time I meet Bro. James Gaynor he's always looking for trouble. I mean he's shooting trouble for the Bell. What do you know about that, Jim?

We had election of officers last meeting, but will give you the line up in the next WORKER.

Bro. Robert Ferguson, out of 139, is paying us a visit, and while here he is working for the Home Telephone company. Wish they were all like Bob.

As far as work is concerned we have just enough to keep all of us working and not any more. Outside of that our health is good.

We have had some pretty warm weather for the last few weeks, but we are not in it with New York and those places.

Bro. Anderson went out trout fishing a few weeks ago and he caught forty-nine big trout in an hour and a half. That's going some. Luck follows Oscar wherever he goes—anyhow if he goes fishing.

Bro. Angrick is going to sing us a few of his latest and up-to-date songs after our next meeting. I must also state that Bro. Smith will be there with his kickers. He can use them to perfection.

Clover, the high diving dog, will make a dive fifty feet from a ladder into a net without skinning his teeth. Clover is our mascot and he's trained to A. T.

Well, after I get back from Minnie, I'll write you more, as now my time is limited. With best of luck to all, I remain, yours for Local 255.

S. T. TALASKA.

Press Secretary.

#### Superior No. 276.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Everything is progressing here with the exception of a few cheap jobbers and contractors who have been good union men, but are now taking advantage of the open shop question, and doing cheap and inferior work. Most of the boys are working, and am glad to say that prospects look good for the future. We had election of officers last meeting and also got rid of a good deal of business.

Local 276 has the name of doing things and doing them right—"From the Place that Delivers the Goods." We have a few old war horses here that have been with the Local for years, and are still at their posts. Let us hope they will be rewarded for their kindness and faithfulness.

Any brothers coming this way will be welcomed and used right.

Yours fraternally,

PRESS SECRETARY.

**Oakland No. 283.**

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The following resolutions were adopted by Local Union No. 283, Oakland, Cal., June 25, 1908:

WHEREAS, The Ruler of the Universe has called from our midst our late brother, Colin J. Chisholm; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we extend our sympathy to the family of the late brother in this, their hour of sorrow; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days.

HUGH MURRIN,  
S. D. KIMBALL,  
N. A. MATHEWS.  
Committee.

**Fargo No. 285.**

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

It has rolled around to the season of writing you again regarding our condition and welfare. I must admit we are doing fine, all at work again, and everybody in good spirits. There is one big job under way here, a five-story hotel, all to be in conduit, which will keep a goodly gang busy for some considerable time.

We had our regular nomination and election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result: President, Bro. L. W. Maley; Vice President, Bro. Geo. Iles; Recording and Press Secretary, Bro. Chas. E. Parry; 1st Insp., Bro. R. Holzer; Treasurer, Bro. F. R. Hoffman; Financial Secretary, Bros Oscar Berger-son; Foreman, Bro. Ike Johnson; 2d Insp., Bro. Bud Burt; Trustee, Bro. J. Robinson.

This seems to be a pretty satisfactory combination of officers and seems to please No. 285 pretty well, and this reminds me that what is for the interest of one in a labor union should be of interest to all, and to make a labor union successful the earnest undivided support of every member is needed, and if there are any disgruntled ones, or any outside the breastworks, they are always a menace to the success of that organization.

If every man had a grievance of his own and thought of no one else, or, perhaps, did not like one or two members who were quite prominent in the work of the organization and on this account held aloof, does he ever stop to realize that he is hurting his own chances as well as those of the others, as, without united support, the labor situation will drift back to where it was before the unions were started.

How often we will see good men up for office and an inferior man elected to the place simply because he is more in with the boys, and through his popularity as

a good fellow, gains the election, defeating a more competent man for the position and making the organization stand for a term of inferior management, thus putting it back, not only the length of his term, but really double, as it will take fully that amount of time to recover the ground lost.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space granted me in the WORKER, and with kindest and best wishes to yourself and to all members of the I. B. E. W., I am

Yours fraternally,

CHARLES E. PARRY,  
Recording and Press Secretary.

**Camden No. 299.**

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

It has been a long time since you last heard from 299, for we do not take much of your time, but we crave your attention for a few minutes whilst you sit under the shade of an elm tree with your palm leaf fan reading the news of the Brotherhood.

Brothers, Local 299 has never changed her meeting place or night since her institution, so you have no excuse to offer her for non-attendance.

We have weathered an eighteen-months' strike, followed by twelve months' depression, and still we continue to hold out, but have a hard row to hoe doing it.

We gave a nice little picnic on July 26 and it turned out so nice and successful, but financially and socially, that the boys are going to give another on Labor day. The main feature was a base ball match between the Public Service and Keystone Telephone Co, which, after the first inning, when each side scored, P. S. 4, K. T. Co. 6, the game resembled a world championship match between the opposing pitchers; the game ended, Keystone 8, Public Service 4. At our Labor day affair we will play the pick of the C. L. U. and that will be a warm affair.

For the past six months dense clouds of smoke seemed to issue from the pivot of the Brotherhood, and loud cries of fire from certain sections of the country, to such an extent that the men on guard sent in a general alarm, and the E. E. fire company, along with several volunteers, rushed to the scene, only to find no cause at all, judging from the reports sent out after two weeks' search. Brothers, the turmoil caused by the wild and unproven charges sent broadcast over the country has done more damage to the Brotherhood than the next five years can rectify, besides causing an extra expense to every other well meaning brother. It is my belief that this thing should now go the limit and the guilty parties be made to suffer by either paying the entire cost or suspension from the I. B. without the least regard to whom they may be or what position they hold.

A perusal of the minutes of the opening meeting of the E. B. showed it to be a great piece of baby play. Why, when I was a boy going to the common school we once gave a better demonstration of a trial than was enacted at the said meeting. The inability of the chairman to keep the delegates on one subject, the failure to sign charges and produce evidence to sustain even unsigned charges was ridiculous, and I hope such folly will never be attempted again for the sake of the Brotherhood in general.

M. A. C.

#### Portland No. 317.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, brothers, 317 is still plunging along. Conditions are about the same here as for sometime past. Our lockout is still on, but by the good work of our B. A., J. D. M. Crockwell, we are managing to swing the big work.

We just installed new officers as follows: President, F. D. Ferguson; Vice President, A. B. Cratty; Rec. Sec., J. Barrie; Fin. Sec. and Business Agent, J. D. M. Crockwell; 1st Insp., F. Kruger; 2d Insp., H. Pillsbury; Foreman, G. Coe.

Fraternally,

G. C. SANDERS,  
Press Secretary.

#### Springfield No. 335.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, brothers, I have not got much to say, but 335 is struggling along and it seems to be a struggle as we don't have very good attendance at any time. There is not much doing inside or out here, and nothing ahead here to look for. There are not many of the brothers here since the Missouri and Kansas strike, twenty-three months ago. The brothers have most all left here, but a few of us left in this neck of the woods, and I would like to see something said or done to get the brothers that don't come to their meeting interested and to get them to come more often if we could. Now, brothers, you that stay at home and go to the park and other places on meeting night ought to take more interest than you do. Come and help carry on the meeting and you will have no kick coming, and there will be less kicking from the knocker. Of course there will be some one to knock all the time and if you will come you will be better satisfied. I don't believe a man with a card is a good union man if he don't attend his Local union meeting and help to carry them on, and work in harmony with one another, and for success we must work in harmony.

Well, here is about all I have to say, as news is scarce these days at work.

Wishing all brothers of I. B. E. W. success, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

GEO. E. RAPER,

Recording Secretary.

#### Fort Smith No. 346.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, brothers, it has been a long time since you have heard from old 346, so as I have been the newly-elected Press Secretary, I will endeavor to let the brothers know how we are getting along these days.

We elected our new officers the first meeting of last month, as follows: President, Billy More; Vice Pres., W. R. French; Sec., Clarence Escheleman; 1st Insp., G. F. Moore; 2d Insp., John A. Collins; Foreman, W. L. Crossland. Bro. Sam Settle was elected Trustee for the eight month term; Press Secretary, John A. Collins; Bro. C. L. Cooper still holds the office of Financial Secretary. Bro. Cooper is an excellent brother for that position, for he understands his business. Although Bro. Cooper works pretty hard nowadays, but when meeting night comes around you will always see him come into the hall with the big grip that he carries with him and that pleasant smile you always find on his face.

Well, brothers, we have a good sized Local here now, but there are a good many here yet that have not come over our way, but I expect to see their faces in the Local by and by. It takes time to get all of them.

Well, brothers, I guess 346 has trouble getting the members to attend the meetings like they should; we have a few absentees every meeting night. Brothers, you should attend meetings more regularly. You can find time to go to the shows, dances and lawn parties. Then there is something comes up in the Local and then the next time you come in the hall some one tells you about it, why then you get the floor and want to know all about it; you know you take up lots of valuable time; now why don't you attend meeting more regularly and listen to what is said, then you won't have to ask every brother in the hall what is going on while you are having a good time somewhere else. Well, for the brothers that are drifting down this way, inside and outside, count Ft. Smith off of your map, for everything is dull here as can be. We manage to keep all the brothers working most of the time, so if you see any one coming this way, tell them to go around.

Well, as I said before, brothers, pay up your dues and attend meetings more regularly.

If any brother should happen to see Bro. R. A. Anderson around Denver, tell him I would like to hear from him.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN A. COLLINS,  
Press Secretary.

### Salt Lake City No. 354.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

It has been quite a while since No. 354 has had a writeup in the WORKER so I think it time for me to respond. The slack time of the year having passed, we are now looking forward to bright future. Work has opened up to some extent on a few of the buildings and most of the boys are working.

The strike here with the Rocky Mountain Bell Co., entered into on May 21, 1907, has been called off but as yet they have not taken back a great many of the brothers.

With best wishes and regards for a brighter future, I am,

Yours fraternally,

A. E. WINWARD,  
Fin. Sec.

### Boone No. 372.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

This being my first attempt, will ask the brothers to overlook any errors that may be herein.

Local No. 372 has just succeeded in getting a contract signed with the Independents here, which gives us an increase of 25c per day over the old contract; also a closed shop, as we have had for six or eight years.

There is not much doing here at present, although all of the brothers are working.

We are gaining in attendance right along as well as in membership. Would suggest that where there are members living in a nearby town and the L. U.'s membership can afford it, that the Local pay the car fare providing the member attends the meeting from start to finish, and is in good standing. Try this and see if your attendance doesn't almost come up to full candle power.

Bro. Jas. Fitzgerald was with us a few days last week visiting the brothers and working faithfully for the I. B. E. W.

Hoping this may interest you a little, I am,

Fraternally yours,

GEO. PULVER,  
Recording Secretary.

### Chicago No. 381.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The following resolutions were adopted by Local Union No. 381:

WHEREAS, The Almighty Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to enter our ranks

and remove therefrom Bro. S. H. Hawes, who died June 30, 1908; be it

*Resolved*, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say in regretting his removal from our midst that we, the members of the Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers and Fitters' Union No. 381, I. B. E. W., mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regards.

*Resolved*, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased on the disposition with which it has pleased the Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best and whose chastisements are meant.

*Resolved*, That this heartfelt testimonial of sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the family and that these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Local, and a copy be forwarded to the official journal.

S. J. FAY,  
T. O'NIEL,  
R. C. KULP,  
L. O. TORRY.

Committee.

J. J. MEYER,  
Recording Secretary.

### Pasadena No. 418.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Local Union No. 418 had a smoker a few weeks ago which was considered to be quite a success both as an entertainment and as a financial investment. We have already received four applications, and we expect more in the near future.

We had Stanley B. Wilson, editor of the Los Angeles Citizen; Bro. Powelson, one of the executive officers of the Pacific District Council; and Bro. White, our district organizer, as speakers.

Bro. Wilson is one of the best speakers that Southern California has working in the interests of organized labor, and Local 418 considers itself very greatly honored by his help in our efforts to organize two unions in Pasadena.

Bro. Wilson gave us some very interesting facts regarding the conditions in Los Angeles and the surrounding country. He also put in some good words for the Citizen, and he asks all the union men to subscribe and get their friends interested.

Conditions have improved some in the last month, but there are several of the brothers out of work yet.

Bro. Short is pushing a bunch for the Shine, and Bros. White, Hosbaugh and another lineman whose name I do not know are working for him.

Bros. Schaefer, Petit, Deidrich, Van Alstine, Barbre, Bills and myself are working for the municipal light.

Bro. Chandon took out a withdrawal card about two months ago and shortly afterwards he left for New York City. He had made up his mind to turn farmer, but I guess something happened to cause him to change his mind. Here's luck to him, whatever he does. (Hope he sees this; might give me a nickel.)

No more to say, so will stop.

Fraternally,

L. H. PRESTON,  
Press Secretary.

### Bakersfield No. 428.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As we have no Press Secretary and no one has written up Local No. 428 for a long time, I will take a try at it. We are still doing business at the old stand and all brothers are welcome when passing through.

I had better get down, though, and say what I am going to, something that is bothering our minds a lot. Brothers, we, and I suppose you all, are in receipt of a great amount of literature telling us of the faults of our Grand Officers. The only fault we have found in this trouble is that the papers telling of it appear to be very misleading. They say a lot, but don't give any good, clear facts. We have written to some of our officers in this district and they say, we "believe" there is grounds for these charges, but none will say there "is."

How can any one of us believe our officers are at fault when no evidence of any strength is given? It looks like a big kick of a few who are trying to involve the rest of the I. B. E. W. And right here I want to say to the I. B. E. W. at large, and two Local Unions in particular, that L. U. No. 428 did "not" vote for a special convention, and we protest against these two Locals saying and printing that we did.

I thought it was made clear enough on the postal sent to them, but it seems that they read the "yes" that was covered over with ink, when the "no" was out in plain sight.

We believe in the efficiency of our officers until proven otherwise, and we think that a convention would only put an unnecessary expense on the I. B. E. W. without doing a particle of good.

Don't think, brothers, this letter is the ravings of one, it is the sentiments of Local No. 428 as a whole, and also we are through with the whole affair.

Hoping this will miss the basket, I will close.

Yours fraternally,

EDW. STIERN.

### Fall River No. 437.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

'Tis well remarked, "What is that squeaking?" but it is just 437 recovering its voice again after so long lapsed into silence. But with gladness in our hearts, so full of hope that we are once more reorganized and with good prospects of success (thanks to Organizer Bro. Kimball) we rejoice not in vain. Of course we are naturally standing with open arms to some who have failed to realize the advantage of unionism and the duty due to their fellowman. But then Fall River is somewhat dull and as cotton controls conditions here in nearly every trade except the doctor, and cotton conditions are bad, we are not discouraged, but looking forward to better times and success.

Bro. John Ball, our president, is doing noble work and handles affairs with the hand of a veteran, but we must not overlook the invaluable assistance rendered by the rest of the brother officers. Likewise Bro. McDonald, of Local 99, of Providence, R. I., who helped to place our feet on the road to recovery.

We have suffered as others have from lack of attendance to meetings, but have taken steps to remedy the conditions by a motion which was carried that after August 1, 1908, all members failing to attend for two successive meetings and not able to give satisfactory reasons for so doing, will be fined ten cents for each meeting missed, the same to be disposed of as hereafter decided upon by the Local. Of course it is with regrets that we must resort to such means, but sooner or later union men will realize the importance the meetings are to them, for how many will argue and spend hours over a political situation and yet that which governs their immediate conditions is of no importance in their minds. Years ago when it was worth a man's job to attend a meeting, they would secretly steal out at night to discuss the affairs of their fellowman, and yet now when everything is easy sailing, with a place to meet, with no fear of interruption and only twice a month (at present) and still it is too much trouble, and yet man complains of severity, but severity is the only thing that makes some men do the duty that should be the dearest thing to his heart.

But cheer up, boys, better times are coming, so look for the silver lining of the dark cloud and all will be happy.

Thanking you for the encouragement of space allotted to my first attempt, and with hearty wishes to all the brothers,

I am,

Fraternally,

FRANK D. BRAND.

V. P. and P. S.

**Goldfield No. 450.**

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Local 450 is still holding its own in these times of general depression.

While our membership is smaller than it was during the boom in this district a year or so ago, we have nevertheless quite a large membership considering the size of the town.

Few of the brothers have taken their cards and left for places more close to nature and more agreeable live in. For while we are considered by outsiders—receiving large wages, we in return have to battle with the elements and go through the discomfort and privation incidental to a desert town, where the burnt and parched earth reflects the hot rays of the sun from early in the morning to late at night, causing the toiler to cast a longing look to the land beyond the deserts and the mountains, where the grass waves gentle in the morning breeze and where the trees cast their shadows alongside the rippling brooks.

The mining industry is reviving to a certain extent in this district, still the electrical work is remaining dull, but no doubt within a few months the electrical trade will get back to its normal condition.

The outside work consists more of maintenance than anything else.

Bro. W. R. Ezell has presented to this Local a volume of technical books, thereby giving us a start on the collection of books to be used as reference.

Bro. Ringer, our worthy President, whose skill and diplomacy landed him the position of city electrician and which position he so satisfactorily fills, has consented to be our librarian.

Negotiation is under way whereby the remaining members of Local 557 of Rhyolite will become members of this Local, there being at present an insufficient number of electrical workers at Rhyolite to warrant them in maintaining a Local.

Yours fraternally,

C. V. JOHNSON,  
Press Secretary.

**Oklahoma No. 456.**

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I will try and send a few lines in the interest of No. 456 to let the Brotherhood know that we are in good shape, but we have the same cry—non-attendance at meeting night. However, we have a few of old stand-bys that are always there and we intend to keep on our feet and do our best to get the brothers to attend. Now, I am hoping that all our brothers will read their WORKERS, for next issue will contain the names of some of our brothers that never do come to meeting except to pay dues, and then leave before meeting is over. I hate to do this,

but I sure will if you don't show up. We are sure that you don't want your names in the WORKER, so you better come around. We had some brothers float here not long ago and they never said anything about their financial condition and were gone before we knew it. One of them met with a severe accident after he left here, and got his leg broken in two places. I understand he remarked that in last issue of ours we said we had biscuits for floaters, but he would like to meet the man who wrote it. However, we sent him a collection and did our best for him. It is our duty to help any man that wears the I. B. E. W. button, to the extent of our means. He has our best wishes that he may recover soon.

Work is not very plentiful here, although it is mid-summer and most of the boys are working. We have the support of the trades unions and, brothers, if we will only hold together we can make a Local here that the I. B. E. W. will be proud of, and also chase these rats away as fast as they land here. We have some New York rats here. Guess they are the king of 'em all. They are awful big but we are not scared and will keep sticking until we make their boss sign up, or go out of business. I would not advise any brother to come here at present, but if you come, we will do our best for you. Will close with all best wishes to the Brotherhood.

Fraternally yours,

W. H. BROCEUS,  
Press Secretary.

**Aberdeen No. 458.**

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Hello! How do you hear me now? To the brothers that read our official journal, greeting:

As this Local has had an election of officers and I have been elected to fill this office, I will try and do my part.

As I think more P. S.'s should, I suppose lots of the brothers will wonder where, and in what part of the woods Aberdeen is. If you will notice on the map, you will find it 18 miles from the deep water. She is a strong little union town, and has several thousand dollars raised to build a labor temple this coming summer.

Looking over the May issue I find several good letters, one from Bro. Groves of 14. She has the right spirit in the welfare of the I. B. E. W.

As our I. C. is only about one year ahead of us, it is well that every Local take the same way in regard to the constitution if they want to remodel it any.

I see a letter from 54 by Bro. Taylor. If this be the same Taylor that was there

when I was four years ago, I say hello to the boys of 54.

Well, we have a committee appointed to draw up a wage scale for more money. As the light company is doing a little rebuilding and has built a new plant and are going to have a day service, so there may be something doing in that line.

We are also going to try and raise our dues and get a little more ready cash in the treasury in case we should need it at any time.

Hello 118! I thought you had a P. S. I have failed to see an account of it in the WORKER. Come out of that trance. It is getting late. I will close.

Hoping this will miss the waste basket, I am for the I. B.

HERMAN DEROLPH,  
Press Secretary.

### **Montreal No. 463.**

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

At the regular meeting of the above Local held Friday, July 3, the following officers were installed for the next term, viz.: President Bro. G. Isseman; Recording Secretary, J. A. Lane; Vice President, W. Bryant, Financial Secretary, A. A. Charlebois; Treasurer, J. W. Bacon; First Inspector, J. Ortiz; Second Inspector, A. Cote; Foreman, W. O'Hearne; Press Secretary, J. Lassignan. We are in good condition. All the boys are working and things are picking up in our line. We are having a trolley drive on 2nd inst., and tickets are selling like hot cakes. I received supplies O. K. from Bro. Bacon and we needed them very badly, as we have six applications for membership, and thank you for same. I remain,

Fraternally, J. A. LANE,  
Recording Secretary.

### **Millinocket No. 471.**

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As I was elected Press Secretary, I will get busy. We had a meeting in Millinocket last night and took in three new members and all had a good time.

At our last election of officers the following were elected: C. A. Connley, Pres.; W. J. Lyons, Financial and Corresponding Secretary; W. J. Farrell, Treasurer and Press Secretary and delegate to District Council, and I want to ask all Locals to send a delegate to this District Council, as it will help the union and help them as well.

W. J. FARRELL,  
Press Secretary.

### **San Bernardino No. 477.**

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, same old thing. Local 477 is holding its own. We had an election of

six-month officers last meeting and Bro. George Dooley was unanimously elected President; Bro. Dubous, Vice President; Bro. Himes, Recording Secretary; Bro. McGinnis, Foreman; Bros. Sheets and Van Epps, Inspectors, and as they are all proud of their offices they will undoubtedly serve faithfully.

Work conditions are fairly good at present, nearly all the boys being employed at this writing. The Sunset are running three wagons here now with two or three on each one. The Home Co. still employ two or three men.

The Central Labor Council intend to have a big meeting in the near future for all the trades unions, and it is hoped there will be a big turnout of all union men as there will be good speaking and a general good time.

Well, hoping to see better times soon, I will hang up, as news don't come to me very strong.

Fraternally,

O. P.,  
Press Secretary No. 477.

### **Indianapolis No. 481.**

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I suppose the brothers are beginning to thing that 481 or its Press Secretary is asleep as there has been no letter in the WORKER for several months. Such is not the case, however, as we are still doing business and steadily adding to our membership.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Tom Barrett; Vice President, R. R. Kelly; Recording Secretary, Ernest Nessler; First Inspector, Ott; Second Inspector, R. Mitchel; Foreman, Frank Clemons; Trustee, J. Campbell, R. N. Harvey; Financial Secretary; and Ed. Thoop, Treasurer, to remain in office until Jan. 1, 1909.

Work at present writing is fair. Majority of brothers working most of the time.

With best wishes to all members, I remain,

Fraternally,

ERNEST NESSLER,  
Press Secretary.

### **Salem No. 512.**

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As we are alive and kicking I thought perhaps some of the I. B. E. W. members would like to hear that there is a Local out here in the Cherry City. According to what some of our floating brothers have to say it would seem that there wasn't any Local here, only by name, but we are here just the same. There are a few of us home guards here some of the time, but some of the brothers expect when they are in town that we can call a meeting at any time but they must consider that some of us have to

go out of town and that it is quite difficult for us to get the regular members together when they are scattered in that way. When they are all here so that we can lay our hands on them we only have 9 or 10, and it is pretty hard to get 6 or 7 out to a meeting, so, boys, go a little easy with us. We are right there when it comes to sending in our P. C., boys by the small score of 15 to 0.

Startle not thy immortal soul, brother, but list to me whilst I delve into the archives of the great American game and relate to you the great plays of Captain both to the D. C. and the G. O. tax. That is the way we hold our charter.

The P. T. & T. Co. are doing some toll line work around here, but there are plenty of mne for all of the jobs. We have men that are out of work now.

Here is a letter that the President handed to me to have published if it isn't too long, concerning a ball game that they had up in the country:

Cottage Grove, Ore., June 8, 1908.

By GENE W. BRADY,

Press Agent for the Antique Nitro-Glycerine Gazette of Anarchists of America and Sporting Editor for the Cannibal Island Daily Blade.

Mr. Ed. Hocking, President of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company's construction crew and captain of the base ball nine of said gang, stopped over at Cottage Grove last week and played a game with the boy team of Garman-Hemenway Company. They lost to the Hocking, Frasier, Brawley, Hackett, O'Brien, Talbot, Parry, and last but not least, the immortal Pearl Bennett.

The features of the sky pilots' brilliant plays were many, yea, they would fill a book, but just a few. Captain Hocking played first and held down the initial bag in National League style. The last play our only "Ed" made was a brilliant leap of 10 feet, stopping a line drive that seemed to come from a place in the vast unknown which troubles us in deep meditation upon the future residence of our souls. A man on the side lines said he jumped 45 feet for this hot one, but this esteemed gentleman, I am told, just arrived from a town where the essence of hops is given over for the price of five cents, and Dr. Dippy told me that his cerebrum cerebellum pons varoli and medulla oblongata were in a confused state.

That great three base hit of D. D. Hackett was of the cream and peaches variety, but was placed in the wrong inning to score, but it will live in the hearts of the ball fans who saw it, forever.

Fred Brawley played center and the running catches that he made, phenomenal, his beautiful throws to the home

plate shut out many runs and Fred kept the score from running up into figures which would startle the most skeptical.

Eli Perry, brother to the man of Frigid Zone fame, played a good third and he gathered in many a hard drive. He threw to first very well.

Pearl Bennett, our local bug hunter, and Pearl Casey, of McCredie's staff, it would take a Chinese corn doctor to tell the two apart, only "Peg" is a little faster and hits harder than the Portland second baseman. His three double plays were too quick to be seen. Jim Corbett was in the bleachers and said, "Well, I thought I had speed, but I guess I have been suffering from hop rheumatism, for that man on second base has me fainted to death trying to watch him." The ladies in the grand stand were heard to say, "Clever Purl," "O, my, isn't he cute?" and one rather straight up and down lass who put us in mind of when we used to fish with a pole cut from a slender willow, said, "He's my style." Pearl hits well.

Joe Talbot left, in the first inning, on 3:08 south-bound train for Medford and weakened the hiker's chance. We are told Joe had an appointment at the matrimonial office of Dan Cupid & Co.

Jack O'Brien, cousin to Philadelphia Jack, was put out of the game by being hit over the heart by a swift in drop. He has been suffering from an acute case of Disarticulated Heart Apparatus caused by a short acquaintance with a fairy in the Grove town.

And well it has been said that history repeats itself, for, like the arrival of Blucher at Waterloo, George Frasier stepped into the diamond to put the menu over the plate for the Bell boys and only one man crossed the "home sweet home" spot during the rest of the game.

George hung the Indian sign high on the kids in the style of the slow ball dope. He certainly has it on them in this trick. By the way, he is the man who told Ham Iberg how to do it.

The German-Hemenway have a speedy class of good fellows and they are all blue to the heels. Baker, the pitcher, is a young Overall and pitched his game to a victory.

Bob Sherwood, Allison, and Merton Earl (the lineman for the C. G. Light Co.) played great ball.

Mr. Dunbar treated the ball teams to a much appreciated ice cream lunch and they found him a thoroughbred sport.

Captain Hocking says, "We are not at present ready to tender our 'Adeline Patti' farewell." Geo. Frasier has been signed by Mr. McCredie to pitch for the Portland team.

Fraternally,

W. L. Goss.



**Syracuse No. 516.****EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:**

I thought I would write you a few lines telling you that on our last meeting night, I mean we hold two meetings a month, second and fourth Fridays. Our last meeting was the 10th of July, 1908, and had a very successful meeting and had refreshments and a good time.

George Swan, President; William S. Stack, Vice President; John Hayes, Financial Secretary and Treasurer; R. Eighthy, Recording Secretary; William Hall, First Inspector; James M. Quinn, Second Inspector; Louis Frost, Foreman; J. M. Quinn, Press Secretary; L. Frost, Trustee, 18 months.

Yours truly,

J. QUINN,  
Press Secretary.

**San Francisco No. 537.****EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:**

I have been instructed by Local No. 537 to notify you that the charges preferred by Bro. H. Wolf against Grand Vice President M. J. Sullivan, which were brought before the Grand Executive Board and by them referred to Grand President McNulty, have been withdrawn, Bro. Wolf admitting on the floor of the union that he was unable to produce evidence to substantiate his charges. Local No. 537 in justice to Bro. Sullivan, desires that you give due publicity to the fact that the charges are withdrawn, as the fact that charges were preferred was stated in the WORKER some months ago.

Respectfully yours,

G. MOORE,  
Recording Secretary.

**San Francisco No. 537.****EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:**

At a regular meeting held at Electrical Workers Hall by Local Union No. 537, I. B. E. W., July 27, 1908, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and goodness, to take from among us our esteemed Brother E. Roy Hinman.

WHEREAS, We humbly submit to Him who has called our brother to his home beyond the grave.

Resolved, That we extend his bereaved family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in this, their great affliction. We realize how cold and vain our words of consolation to the bereaved and wounded heart, but if sincere sympathy and fraternal love can soothe the wounds, we offer them from the tenderest feelings of our souls in their behalf.

H. C. MOYER.

H. H. ALDRIDGE.

Committee.

S. MOORE.

Recording Secretary.

**Edmonton No. 544.****EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:**

As I have just been elected Press Secretary for No. 544, I will endeavor to justify my appointment by sending a few lines to the WORKER this month. No. 544 has not been represented in the WORKER for some time, but I do not think the members in general have missed much by that, as there has been but very little happen here that would interest them. The chief item of interest, I suppose, is the condition of work. That I have to report is only what might be termed fair. The general financial depression has affected this place as elsewhere and building operations in particular have been much later than usual in commencing. The interior wiremen at this time last year were extremely busy and the demand exceeded the supply. At the present time, however, this is far from being the case. Even quite recently we had several members idle and at the present time it does not look as if there will be enough work for long for all. By the efforts of several members we have got a closed shop agreement signed up with the contractors. Any wiremen landing here must have the card. The linemen are fairly busy now on the Government 'phone work, but there is nothing doing on the light. We have several brothers here on T. C.'s working for the Government. Any brother, however, who proposes to make for this place would be wise to send along a letter first and ask as to actual conditions at that particular time. The card men working on the Government 'phones are presenting an agreement through the Trades and Labor Council for better working conditions. I hope by the time the next WORKER appears to be able to state they have got it fixed up. Last meeting night after the business meeting had closed we had a smoker, with Bro. Nash, President of the Trades and Labor Council, in the chair. There was a good attendance, including several members that are usually conspicuous by their absence at other times. The chairman seized the opportunity to give them some good straight pointers on the importance of being present at the business meetings. As a result we hope to see some improved attendances. Bro. Adair, an esteemed member of the T. & L. C., also gave the boys a talk. The programme was interspersed with the welcome attentions of the refreshment committee. At 2 a. m. we adjourned, with three cheers for the Chairman and L. U. 544. Our Officers for the present term are as follows: President, W. J. Murphy; Vice-President, A. Rutherford; Financial Secretary Jas. J. Malone; Recording Secretary, R. W. Broder; Foreman, C. Bremner; Inspector, H. Hogan.

If any of the missing members see this I would like to remind them that we

still meet on the first and third Thursdays in Houston's Hall, 8:30 p. m. prompt. Come and give the officers your support.

Yours fraternally,  
WILLIAM J. MURPHY,  
Press Secretary.

### Hammond No. 571.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

It has been some time since 571 has had anything in the WORKER, so I will drop a few words to let the brothers know that it is one of the many in good standing. Our membership has decreased considerably, owing to the work being so slack, but there are a few of us who think there is nothing in this large world of ours like the little green card up-to-date.

Times and work on the bum right around Lake county this summer to what it has been. Not nearly half of the brothers are working but we keep smiling, for we have an idea that the independence party is going to "go some" this fall.

There being nothing of importance to mention, I will close the circuit, with the addresses of the Local officers: Harry Haworth, President, Tolleston, Ind.; Martin Carmody, Fin. Sec., Burnham, Ill.; Gus H. Schoop, Rec. Sec., 536 Truman avenue; Fred Juergens, Vice Pres., 320 Waltham street.

Wishing the Brotherhood at large success and the Independence party also, I am,

R. F. ABBOTT,  
Press Secretary.

P. S.—L. R. Wartena wants to know the whereabouts of G. D. Marmon. Address L. R. Wartena, Tolleston, Ill.

### El Paso No. 583.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Just a line or two from our little old bunch, away out in the hills, 600 miles from anywhere and farther than that to the next. But you can't get away from the I. B. E. W.; distance don't count with it. Nevertheless, we are still on the map and all members hustling trying to get the city "solid" or on before "Labor Day," when we expect to turn out for our first time in grand array, you bet. 'Tis the same old story often repeated, nothing under construction and nothing in sight, still a company was formed and incorporated of business men from El Paso to construct an up-to-date trolley line from this point to Las Cruces, N. M., 46 miles up the Rio Grande Valley. It would run through a very rich country and undoubtedly be a paying success. But a small number of our outside boys at the last meeting. A young cyclone "mixed it"

with a Bell cable lead (400 prs.) Something doing right now, and the lead went down, taking about 60 poles in the scuffle. Naturally the Bell boys were busy and all idle linemen picked up to help clear the wreckage. Now that the two great political parties have decided upon their respective candidates for the Presidential chair we all hope that times will be better and again give the hordes of unemployed a full dinner pail.

Enclosed please find resolutions adopted by our Local in remembrance of Miller Hawk, Treasurer, one whom was foremost in all affairs pertaining to the welfare of the I. B. E. W. and helped organize at this point.

WHEREAS, Our brother, Miller Hawk, passed away in the prime of life on the 21st day of June, 1908, and

WHEREAS, Our brother was a man of good principals and moral character; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we, members of Local No. 583, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, extend to the sorrowing family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

*Resolved*, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days as a token of respect to the memory of our departed brother; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased brother and to the Electrical Workers' Journal, and the same be spread upon the minutes of our Local.

RANDOLPH MURRAY, Pres.  
F. F. AIREY, Press Secretary.  
Fraternally,

F. F. AIREY,  
Press Secretary.

### Tulsa No. 584.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

We have not had a letter in for some time, and I am not Press Secretary, but will drop a line and help him out.

We have elected and installed a good set of officers. You will find a list in the directory. Now, brothers, we have just as good a set of officers as any L. U. in the Brotherhood, but these officers can not and will not run the whole L. U. Now, brothers, your duty is to support these men you have put in these offices, and you can not do it by staying away. You and I took the obligation and pledged ourselves to support the L. U., and are in duty bound to do it, and if you fail it is not the fault of your brother or any one but yourself. Brother, respect that pledge you have made. If you don't, you are not giving the L. U. or yourself the respect that is due us as a body of men or yourself as a man.

Brother, it is a shame to see the way this one great body of working men is pulling. If things keep up the way they are in twenty-five years from now, employers will be receiving sealed bids from laboring men for the cheapest one and there will be some dirty rats that will work for nothing to have a place to stay. Now, brothers, don't any of you ever think that this will come true because we are growing stronger all this time, and of course there are many out yet, but they will see where they have made a mistake and will be sorry because they have not come in sooner or will be sorry for not coming in while they could.

This southern country is gaining all the time. There is one thing that I have failed to see in the leaves of this WORKER and that is anything about the work a man does. I will tell the world that there is no firm or company or corporation that will work a man that does not earn his money, because they are not built that way, and don't get it in your head just because you are working for a company and they have plenty of money that you are doing yourself any good by laying down or because your boss carries a card that you don't need to keep going and do a fair day's work. If you lay down on him, the chances are if he don't fire you that the company will fire him, then you get a sap head for a foreman, and the consequences are you have got a good bunch under a bad foreman, got the company sore at card men, and yourself fired, or losing the company money and they have cut wages for all. Brothers, if every man of the I. B. E. W. would hit the ball and not have any that shirked every company would want card men and we could demand \$5.00 per just as easy as we are getting \$3.00, but before we get this we have got to illustrate to the company that we are worth it. Well I started to write a letter to the WORKER, but I am getting worse all the time. Just a few more before I close.

Bro. J. W. Bickford of the fire department, is taking his vacation. He says his time did not come any too soon, as he was about to fall to staves in this prohibition state. He departed for Southwest City, Mo., where he is going to switching; yes, pulling out loads and setting back empties.

Bro. Mercer has moved out to the edge of town and is batching, but we don't think he will batch long. He may take unto himself a wife.

The city is going to string two miles of copper wire to the pumping station for a Gamewell box. Just think I have all that to do by myself these hot days.

Every time I have my hands in that blue vitrol, that night I dream about storage batteries.

There are some here that the Financial Secretary would like to see and also

remit. Pay up, boys, and come back. You are just as welcome as you ever were.

With best wishes to the Brotherhood, I remain, Yours fraternally,

J. A. NORRIS.

### Fremont No. 587.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

In looking over the correspondence from our different Locals, I fail to find anything stating the condition of affairs in Nebraska or surrounding community.

Work is picking up some. The storms we have been having all spring have helped make work any hour, and chances are good for more in the near future, as some of the companies are contemplating some building.

Any traveling brother with an O. K. card will be given a royal welcome, but he must be O. K.

We are 53 strong, with some applications before our investigating committee to be acted upon at our next meeting. We feel pretty proud over this, considering our close proximity to Omaha and Lincoln.

The A. F. of L. is doing some good work for our little city, and have about completed arrangements for organizing two locals—one is the painters and decorators, and one the teamsters.

Keep the good work up. We will organize the city council if possible.

It is with a sad heart I write to report the death of our Recording Secretary, Brother Frank A. Maurer, who was electrocuted Wednesday, June 17, while working on a 50 foot pole. The sudden death of Brother Maurer has placed a damper on Local 587, which time can not erase. Although he was not a member of our order long enough to derive the grand order benefits, he was as true and loyal a member as our local possessed, and his sudden death will long be remembered.

Fraternally yours,

W. J. T.,  
Press Secretary.

### Saskatoon No. 589.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As we have had no letter in the WORKER for some time will endeavor to let the brothers know that we are still alive and doing business at the old stand. We elected a new set of officers for the coming term, which are as follows: President, J. H. Hillier; Vice President, H. A. Kilpatrick; Recording Secretary, F. C. Hilliard; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, J. H. Ellis; First Inspector, F. H. Fitzsimmons; Second Inspector, A. Lloy; Foreman, F. H. Fitzsimmons; Trustees, Bros. Shackleton, Kilpatrick, Hillier.

Bro. B. C. Fowler has left this Local on Traveling Card, and if he comes your way, brothers, you will find him O. K.

Like most other towns, work is scarce and labor plentiful, but we are hoping for better times soon, so keep clear of this burg for a while yet, brothers. Bro. Monjeau, of Toronto, was with us last month and proved great assistance to us on several points which young locals experience the first year or so.

Well, brothers, must hang up for the present, wishing the Brotherhood at large success and prosperity, I am,

Yours fraternally,

J. H. HILLIER.

### Kansas City No. 592.

#### EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Local No. 592 is still alive and kicking (for good things). We elected the following officers for the ensuing term:

President, C. C. Ness; Vice President, E. F. Seigman; R. S., Wm. Skinner; F. S. and T., H. S. O'Neal; Foreman, F. C. McCalmont; 1st Inspector, H. G. Wiloughby; 2d Inspector, Wm. Walker; Trustees, W. D. Herrington, Wm. Walker, F. C. McCalmont; Business Agent, H. S. O'Neal; Press Secretary, G. L. Rambler; delegates to Building Trades, E. F. Seigman, H. S. O'Neal.

We are all in favor of a clean WORKER, and it will be our aim to keep the brothers at large informed as to Kansas City, Mo.'s standing.

At present work is somewhat slack, but we hope for better things in the near future.

If any brother should come this way, don't count on staying, for we have several men out of work.

We had an unlucky (also lucky for us) affair. We had a brother—we canned him—caught him stealing—keep your eyes open for him. He's rotten. His name is Leo Dorner; claims to be a German; about 5 feet 10 inches high; light hair, grey eyes, wears heavy lens nose glasses, sort of a brag, and always smokes Turkish cigarettes.

This is our first experience of this kind with us, but hope it is the last.

Fraternally yours, G. L. R.

### Oakland No. 595.

#### EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Nothing of special interest going on here in Oakland just at present, and work is slow and no large jobs in sight. Money is out of sight for one thing. Our meetings are well attended; the members all seem to take interest in its business, which is a good thing. Bro. Jas. Fitzgerald, of No. 55, has a good letter in our June WORKER. I hope all brothers

will read same; it will give their think pan a chance to work a little. I don't think it will do any harm for the brothers to read No. 14's letter, in fact, all the letters have good points in them. Bro. C. A. Murphy has landed a good job here in town with the First National Bank. Now, brothers, I don't advise any one to come this way just now; we have a number of the boys on the extra list.

We have had our election for officers for the next term, also the installation of same: President, F. R. Ellison; Vice President, W. Brame; Recording Secretary, W. J. Parr. Financial Secretary and Treasurer held over from last term; Inspectors, E. Sheldon and V. Farren; Foreman, W. Goodfellow; Trustee, long term, Geo. Manes; Business Agent and Roll Keeper, R. P. Gale; Delegates to B. T. C., Gale, Murphy, Ellison and Lee; Executive Board, Lee, Erickson, Murphy; Examining Board, Lee, Evans, Erickson, Frazier, Clark; Press Secretary, R. P. Gale.

Bro. C. A. Murphy done the work of the installation. Under the good of the order Bro. H. Murrin, President of the District Council, made speech in honor of Bro. Frank Ellison and presented him a medal, a large one. Bro. Ellison was not looking for anything of the kind, but he managed to do honor to the medal and the givers. We then adjourned to a very nice banquet, given by the Social Committee. Everybody talked of old times, new times, and enjoyed themselves. We had no beer, wines or strong drinks; we never have anything of that kind in No. 595.

Work is still slow here, a few of the boys still out of work. In fact, work is a little to the bad all around the bay, so I would not advise any one to come this way looking for a job. All the big jobs are about finished or will be very soon.

Yours fraternally,

R. P. GALE.

### Spokane No. 609.

#### EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I did not get around in time for the June WORKER so I will send in our bunch of newly elected officers for the new term: President, Bert Atkison; Vice President, W. A. Ingram; Recording Secretary, J. F. Ferguson; First Inspector, Bro. Smith; Second Inspector, Hilden Nelson; Trustee for six months, R. B. Armstrong, re-elected.

The Chair also appointed Bros. Steinbuck and McClain as delegates to the Sec. Central Body to fill the vacancies of Bros. Barton and Nelums.

Yours fraternally,

C. A. WASHBURN.

Spokane, Wash., No. 609.

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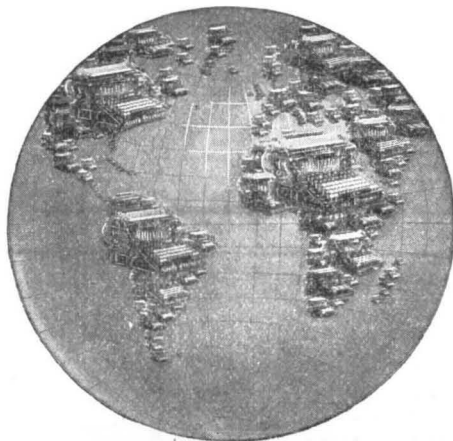
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